REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,844.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
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line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. A. Hansard on THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Calicut, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th June 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA, Captain J. Laird, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. She will be followed by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June, and by the

S. S. EUROPA,
2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P. about the 18th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,?80 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June, and will be followed by the

S.S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do.	do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do.	Naples	„ 470
Do.	Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	ZAMBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	15th June.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	400	D. Rennoldson	29th do.
	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th July.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, Carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th June, at 3 p.m.
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2268	450	Capt J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. SPHINX,	2,230	250	————	on or about 25th June.
A Steamer			————	do. 10th Aug.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 26th May 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

about 50 dozens of cooper in pints
2 cases wax matches
5 bales grey shirtings
5 cases colored prints
85 bundles dark blue twist.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE by Auction at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Mart on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, a 2 o'clock, a nearly new Miniature Brougham by Kesterton, suitable for one horse or a pair with pair of fast going Bay Arab Horses and English Harness, late the property of A. J. Macdonald, Esq.

AUCTION SALE of valuable photographic Camera with apparatus, glassware, books, &c.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the valuable photographic kit glassware, books, &c, belonging to the late Colonel R. [illegible], the same comprises rich cut hollow stem glassware Hink's patent cut glass table kerosine lamp, handsome parian marble figures with domes, table cutlery, a fine tool chest travelling tiffin baskets, a very good and valuable photographic Camera by "Meagher" with apparatus complete, folding travelling chairs, and cots, camp, washing stands, Cambay carpets, an air gun, engineering and miscellaneous books, cooking utensils, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE of Saddlery, Harness Plated and Earthenwares, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an Invoice of Saddlery, plated and earthenwares, &c, the same comprises hogskin saddles, sets of handsome plated on German silver double buckled and richly mounted single horse buggy & 4 harness, weymouth bridles, sets of best electroplated shell pattern spoons and forks, curry dishes with warmer claret jugs, flower glasses, centre stands, teasets, cruetstands large oval trays, mahogany toilet glasses with and without marble, handsome chamber sets, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass and porcelainware, &c, at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, the property of a gentleman, changing his residence.

No catalogue, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE landed property on the Girgaum Road opposite the Thakoor Dwar Temple.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Nagumwalla, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Mr. Chanjeebhoy Dadabhoy Mistry.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, admeasuring 495 square yards or thereabouts, together with a new pucka built four-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Girgaum Road, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west by the house of Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Khumbatta, on the north by the Churney Road, and on the south by the house of Heerabai, widow of Eduljee Dorabjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND INDIAN MADE JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of valuable English and Indian made Jewellery, belonging to Hajee Soomar Essaw, the same comprises gold and silver watches gold earrings and brooches, bracelets, necklaces, lockets, gold pencils, rings set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, and turquoises, Delhi made gold earrings and brooches, Amber chains, and charms, stone rings, meerschaum pipes, amber necklets, lettercard cases, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the jewellery is now on view.

SALE OF GROUND AND TWO BUNGALOWS thereon, situate at Parell, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

ON SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, all that piece of ground admeasuring 915 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Nos. 269, 361, 367, and 390, together with the 2 bungalows standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Elphinstone Road near the Railway Station at Parell and bounded on the east by the public road leading to the Baroda Railway Workshops on the west by the batty fields of Rutna Pandoo and Hoosungjee Parsee on the north by the Elphinstone Road, and on the south by the water drain.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held in the Club House on SATURDAY, the 16th June, at 6 o'clock p. m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Rs. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Rs. 2 0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS, WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	„ 11½ „	31
	„ 12½ „	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	„ 11½ „	34
	„ 12½ „	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	36
	„ 11½ „	40
	„ 12½ „	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	„ 11½ „	43
	„ 12½ „	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels .... Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND VARIETY TROUPE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT SEASON,
FOR THE
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,
LITTLE ETTA.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture ....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—"Come, come with me" ....Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—"Call me your Darling again"...Mr. Horace Norman.
Comic—"The Wonderful Musician"......Mr. Geo. Norville.
Refrain—"Fair Lady I'm Waiting for Thee"..................Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Song—"My Heart's Best Love" (by Request)..................Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—"The Country Captain"..........Dave Carson.
Ballad—"Creep Close to my Heart" ..Mr. Geo. Norville.

VOCAL TRIO,
Messrs. FERRELL, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD.

PART FIRST WILL CONCLUDE WITH
GENERAL DAVE CARSON'S
IRREPRESSIBLE AND INVINCIBLE
VOLUNTEER WARRIORS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

LITTLE ETTA,
AS
RATAE MADAME,
THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

VOCAL DUET,
WHEN A LITTLE FARM WE KEEP.
MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS AND MR. GEORGE NORVILLE.

DAVE CARSON
Will give his
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

LITTLE ETTA,
AS
JUDY O'TROTT,
In which she will dance her
CELEBRATED IRISH REEL.

Scotch Ballad........................ Caller Herrin'.
MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS.

To be followed by
MR. J. B. FERRELL,
AS
THE AFRICAN DEMOSTHENES.

PART SECOND WILL CONCLUDE WITH
LITTLE ETTA,
AS
GINGER BLUE,
In which she will introduce her
WORLD RENOWNED BREAKDOWN JIG.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with
THE FANCY BALL;
OR,
THE EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY,
By the following Members of
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

Mr. Loyal Royal	Mr. F. B. Sukloth.
Signor Pascol	„ M. B. Moonshee.
Mr. Sorabjee	„ N. R. Taruwala.
Mrs. „	„ J. F. Madon.
Shett Dada Kaka	„ N. N. Parakh.
Tatia Ramchundra	„ K. E. Doteewala.
Aga Jamshed	„ S. B. Esquire.
Geega	„ A. J. Neterwala.
Tara	„ J. F. Madon.
Amina	„ R. N. Minwala.
Bhaglo	„ D. M. Pustagia.
Thow Ving	„ N. N. Parakh.
Mr. Moobarak	„ D. B. Anjirbaug.
Mrs. „	„ A. R. Hiramanek.
Chooranwalas	Messrs. Minwala & Esquire.

PRICES AS USUAL.—TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO.'S.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s.s. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon TO-DAY, for 100 Tons of first class TEAK TIMBER in Logs, required for immediate delivery.

The Logs to be subject to selection and approval. Price to include delivery at Company's Stores Depot, Byculla.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th June 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of THAKAR RAMJI SHEWJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

THAKAR KANJI LAKMIDASS..................Applicant

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for a GRANT of PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of RAMJI SHIVJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed applicant as the surviving Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, limited until Carsandass Ramji, the son of the deceased, attains the age of 21 years. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of June 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Attornies.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after FRIDAY, the 15th June 1877, the extension of the Wardha Valley Railway into the new permanent Station at Hinganghat will be OPENED, and after that date, until further notice, a Mixed Train will, under instructions from Government, run on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS in each week, between the Hinganghat permanent Station and the Wardha station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The Train will leave Wardha for Hinganghat, on the days named, at 5-10 p. m., and will leave Hinganghat for Wardha, at 9 30 a. m. These Trains will run in connection with the Up and the Down Main Line Nagpur Trains of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

On and after the same date the temporary Station at Hinganghat will be closed.

From the 15th of June until the 30th of September next, both days inclusive, a charge of six pies per maund will (under instructions from Government) be made upon all Goods carried over the Wardha Valley Railway, in addition to the ordinary rates for Goods. And the rates and fares for Goods, and Parcels, and Passengers, and other Traffic on the Wardha Valley Railway which are calculated generally according to distance, at the same mileage rates, terminals, &c as are in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and the rules and regulations for working, which are the same, generally, for the Wardha Valley Railway, as are in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, can be ascertained on application at Stations or to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th June 1877.

A. DAVIS' SADDLERY AGENCY,
(OF 14 STRAND LONDON.)
CASH PRICES

Hunting Saddles	from Rs. 45 to Rs 50 0
Racing Saddles	Rs. 47 8
Side saddles Nos 7 and 8	from Rs. 90 to Rs. 105 0
Single and Double Bridles with bits	from Rs. 14 to Rs 20 0
Single best Harness	from Rs 90 to Rs. 105 0
Single and Double Reins	from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 18 0
Riding and Driving Bits	from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 12 8
Riding and Driving Whips	from Rs 6 to Rs 7 0
Fawn Suit Clothings, complete	Rs. 42 8
Linen Suit Clothings	Rs. 12 8
Steel Dog Couples	Rs 2 12

Military Saddles, Bridles, Breast Plates, Wallets, Holsters, Hunting and Military Spurs, Patent Wheel Skates of sizes, Leather and Canvas Courier Bags, &c., &c.

Full Price List on application to

A. S. REUBEN,
32 Meadow Street,
Opposite the Currency Office.

NEW WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS BY LOUIS FRANK.

POONA :—"View on the Moota Mulla."
„ "The Parbutty Lake."
MATHERAN :—"Porcupine Point."
„ "View near the Bund."
„ "Sketch near the Sanitarium."
MAHABLESHWUR :—"View from Arthur's Seat."
„ "Below the Yenna Falls."
BURMAH :—"Views on the Salween."
Also Sketches in the Scinde Valley, of Lanowlie, Malabar Point, &c., &c.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Beg to announce that they have just opened out their
ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF
SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,
Specially made for the Indian market.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable, and Reversible.
Length 44 46 48 50 inches.
Rupees 11-0 11-8 12-0 12-8 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.
Length 42 44 46 48 50 inches.
Rupees 15-0 15-8 16-0 17-0 18-0 each.

Also LEGGINGS, per pair, Rs. 4-8, and COSMOPOLITAN CAPs, each Rs. 4.

BLUE REGULATION CAPES, Prince of Wales' pattern, with the Waterproofing between two textures.
Length 44 46 48 50 inches.
Rupees 30-0 32-0 33-0 34-0 each.

Subject to 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

NEW INDIAN TEA MART,

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS,
OPENED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
MR. M. H. MAJOO.
(LATE PARTNER Messrs. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJOO & Co. invite respectfully the Public of Bombay and Outstations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, sold at their New Tea Mart.

Prices can bear most favourable comparison with those of other Tea Merchants.

Names of Teas.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	
	Rs. as.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	

BOMBAY, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!
FOR THE COMING MONSOON.

ASQUITH & CO. respectfully inform their numerous customers that they have received their New Stock of Waterproof Clothing from the first manufactory in Great Britain. All Garments have been made to Special Order, cut from our own patterns to fit easy, and will be found comfortable in wear and most effectual in use.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
"CHESTERFIELDS."—Double-Breasted, Fine Drab Oriental Mull, Light, Strong, and Durable	Coats	12	8
	Suits	20	0
Best Drab Vulcanised, Zephyr Oriental Mull, the Lightest reliable material manufactured	Coats	15	0
	Suits	23	0
Double Twilled Mull, steam Vulcanised—a strong and useful Coat for District use with Silk Collar		20	0
Double Texture—Strong Drab Mull, with Silk Collar. The Waterproof solution is between two substances of Cloth, warranted not to stick : the best Waterproof Coat manufactured		25	0
"MILITARY REGULATION CAPES."—Best Blue Prinsetta Cloth, DOUBLE TEXTURE		40	0
Waterproof Leggings.	Stout Twilled Cambric	5	8
	Double Texture Oriental Mull	6	8
Caps	Fine Drab Double Texture, Silk Lined, Ventilating Crown	6	0
Waterproof Sheeting Stout Twill, 72 inches wide, per yard		6	8
Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, most useful for the Districts		25	0
		30	0
Umbrellas	Best Brown Silk from	11	8
	„ „ „ Ladies	9	8
	Useful and Strong Alpaca	6	8

To Mofussil Residents—Chest measurement and height will secure a correct fit.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.
Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum : also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TUBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

PALE ALE in wood	[S. Allsopp & Sons]		at Rs. 80	per Hhd.
Do.	in bottles	[Leonard Cox & Co.] Qts.	„ 5	per Doz.
Do.	do.	[Leonard Cox & Co.] Pts.	„ 3½	„
COGNAC	do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.] Qts.	„ 2½	„
CLARET	do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.] „	„ 9	„

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, 3rd April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEA EMPORIUM, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packets of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS
EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS,
PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.
Large bottle, Cash..................Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S
LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,
AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC CONTAINING
BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH, FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash	12 ans.	Rs 1-12	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 7 8 per bottle
Credit	14 „	2-0	3-8	8-8 „

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT! PRICKLY HEAT
SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF
THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION
ARE
TREACHER'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS
Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1	0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid	2	0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0	10
M'Doughall's Disinfecting Soap, per box	1	0

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For Sale, at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an European or Portuguese LADY to teach English to children at home. Locality, Parell. Apply by letter stating terms, &c, to J., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by a young Lady, APARTMENTS in the Fort with partial Board. Apply, with terms, to "A. B. C," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST—MOFUSSIL PRESS COMPANY'S SHARE CERTIFICATE, No 2581, in Premjee Cutchra's name. Those dealing with it shall do so at their own risk.

ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK just received—8½ Annas per tin. Oilmanstores, generally, at cheap rates. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, half Home cost price 5 Horse VERTICAL ENGINE and BOILER in thorough good order. Apply by letter "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

APARTMENTS in the Fort—Private Family Terms moderate. Apply "H." *Gazette* Office

TO LET, for the Monsoon, Furnished or Unfurnished, beautiful cool PREMISES in Rampart Row. Apply to the PHOTOGRAPHER, next to the Oriental Bank.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COMPLETE POLICIES.

ANNUAL PREMIUM, ceasing after a limited number of payments, to assure Rs. 1 000 at Death, whenever it may happen.

Age next Birthday	5 Annual Payments Promissory Notes for Rs 200.	10 Annual Payments Promissory Note for Rs 100.	12 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 83-5-4	15 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 66-10 8.
20	90 14 5	53 1 8	46 12 10	41 6 5
25	95 6 5	55 12 10	49 8 0	41 1 8
30	100 12 10	59 6 5	53 1 8	46 12 10
35	106 3 3	63 0 0	56 11 3	49 8 0
40	114 4 15	68 6 5	61 3 3	54 0 0
45	122 6 5	73 12 10	66 9 8	59 6 5
50	132 4 10	81 0 0	72 14 7	65 11 3

EXAMPLE.

A person aged 25 next birthday may, by paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 55-12-10 for 10 years, or of Rs. 44-1.8 for 15 years, secure Rs. 1,000 to his Heirs at his decease. After which periods the Assured is exempted from further payments. The sums assured are paid, should death occur even immediately after payment of the first Premium, and in that event further payments of premium would of course cease.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs 800.

A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.

A grey Arab gal oway, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 3.0.

A very handsome flea-bitten grey Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 400.

A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 400.

A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.

A thorough-bred Waler mare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 260.

A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.

A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 550.

A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.

A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 300

A pair of large and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness Rs. 900.

A strong well-conditioned bay Australian brougham horse, 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness, Rs. 600.

A grey chargeah, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.

A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 50.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

MACHINERY.—Now on view at the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England, consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c.

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. Robey and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may by obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplied on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1877.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.
Price—Four Annas.

For Sale.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORK-WOOD COMPANY LIMITED, who have taken Cork-wood from their Forests in Portugal for the last 14 years, and who have sold it in the chief markets of Europe and America, where it is known for its superior qualities, have recently commenced the manufacture of Corks at their factory in Lisbon, which they now offer to the trade at very low prices.

Lists of WINE, ALE, MINERAL WATER, and TAPERED CORKS, also of FRUIT and BARREL CORKS, of DAFFIES and VIALS will be furnished on application.

28, Upper Thames Street, London, E C.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS on hand, Furniture of every description. Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Now on hand, handsome Silver Catch-work Tea Sets in great variety, China and Japanese Vases, &c, also real Mocha Coffee.

TO BE LET 4 well furnished BUNGALOWS, situate at Malabar Hill, for 3 and 6 months ; out of these, one is very commodious for a large family. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R E BICKERDIKE, Esq , Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

BANKERS :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITOR :
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS :
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit-money will be returned to each applicant in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1877.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies ; Children's Cots and Cradles ; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc ; Heat Bath Tubs ; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key ; Foot Tubs and Cans ; Tin Boxes of sizes ; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood ; China Work Boxes China Tea and Coffee Boxes ; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats ; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames ; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood ; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps ; Carriages and Buggy Whips ; Police Hand Lanterns ; Round and Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights ; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets ; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets ; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description ; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes ; Air Pillows and Mattrasses ; Feather Pillows ; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs ; Table Covers ; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Ruttam, the Princess of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th JUNE 1877.

THE tenor of the commercial advices from London to-day still confirms the previous hopeful feeling respecting political matters. Consols continue at 94⅞, while French Rentes have advanced from 104⅛ to 104⅜; Seeds and Wheat are again easier, and Cotton is firm.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market report gives the tone as firm. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Spot quotations are unchanged throughout, but Surats, to arrive, are evidently 1-16d. easier; Good Dhollera, with the F. G. F. clause, May-June shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 5½d., and Good Fair, with the G. F. clause, June-July shipment Cape, at 5 5-16d per lb. After an advance of about ½d. per lb. from the lowest point it would not be surprising if a slight reaction were now to set in, but the position is, nevertheless, steadily improving.

New York telegrams of yesterday still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅞ cents., but September shipment has recovered to 11 11-16 cents. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	1,600	1,800
Four days' do.	6,000	5,300	6,500
Total since 1st Sept.	3,900,000	4,036,800	3,416,200

Piece Goods in Manchester are firm and yesterday's quotations show an advance of 1½d. per lb. in 7lb. and 8½d. Shirtings and in 5¼lb. Madapollams.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee is firm with a rise of 1s. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 2s. per cwt. in Good Ordinary Native. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered. Wheat is quoted by Reuter the same as on Monday, but private advices report the tone of the market dull, Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, is 6d. and ex-warehouse 1s. and Bombay Linseed ex-warehouse is 6d. per quarter lower. Rapeseed is unaltered.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 53⅜d. per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has, as usual on Council draft day, been very little doing; but the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount having been reduced one per cent., we are likely to see lower figures before the close of the mail unless Councils go at higher than last week's average, which, however, is not generally expected. The following are to-day's closing quotations which show a decline of 1-16d., say:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-16d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 8⅞d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 15 16d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and we still quote demand ⅛d. to 3-16d. premium; 60 day's sight 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm with rather more enquiry, and we quote:—Fours, Rs. 97¾ to ⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 102 to ⅛.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with next to nothing doing except in Spinning and Weaving Companies, for which there is a fair demand at slightly higher rates. We note an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Khatao Muccojee and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Alexandra and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Coorla and Rs. 25 in Victoria Mills. Colaba Spinning and Dhurrumsey have declined Rs. 5. Mofussil Company's shares are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombays are steady at 41½ per cent. premium.

COTTON to-day has been firm but less active than yesterday. Prices are unchanged and purchases for export have been very limited and are likely to continue so with the prospect of the monsoon breaking at any hour. The Receipts yesterday were 5,314 bales, making a total of 19,554 bales for the five days.

LINSEED is dull, and prices are the turn easier—say, Rs. 6-3 per cwt.

WHEAT is steady at previous prices, Rs. 38 for White and Rs. 32 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are nominally steady, but there is very little doing, shipments for the season being virtually at an end. We quote for Liverpool by steamer £1 16-3 to £1-17-6; by sailing ship £1 17-6 to £1-18-9 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with very little doing, and the best that can be said of the market is that prices are no lower. The position is entirely a waiting one. With a good rainfall in the course of the next few weeks and continued steady accounts from Home, dealers may be induced to commence buying more freely, but in the meantime they have no inducement to buy beyond actual requirements.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	209
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	707½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	945
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	595
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,000
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,10	150 do	935
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	450
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	520
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	870
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200 xd.
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	310
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	355
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	15	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,185
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,155
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all		270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	945
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all		1,015
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,170
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,245
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,245
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,105
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000		950
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,050
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,230
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	970 xd.
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	1015
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,325
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,365
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	985
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	950
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all		385
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	805
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all		1,280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all		930
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	950
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1005
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	750

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	139 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 13 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196 5 1	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½ p.s	1,950
Bombay Gas Company	20,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	30 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	75
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	11 p. ct	452½ xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,00	250	all	6 p.	23

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 9th June, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	48,682	0	0
Merchandise	1,02,842	0	0
Other Receipts	4,000	0	0
Telegraph	419	0	0
Total Rs.	1,55,943	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1876. Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,659	0	0
Merchandise	1,25,601	0	0
Other Receipts	1,996	0	0
Telegraph	559	0	0
Total Rs.	1,72,855	0	0
Decrease Rs.	21,912	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Gopalpore.

THE s. s. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Coast & Cutch, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE HUGH BROWN, 390 tons, Captain T. D. Adams, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 300 cwts. linseed, and 213½ cwts. coffee.

THE SHIP ZINI, 943 tons, Captain John Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (April 7th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE SHIP CUMBERLAND, 1,555 tons, Captain A. Farquhar, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (March 2nd), with a cargo of 2,195 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Shiell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Revd. Mr. Shirt and servant, Mr. J. J. Daver, Lieut Lucas, and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE following is a list of passengers per s.s. Pleiades, Capt. W. P. Lepage, which sailed from Calcutta on the 10th inst. for London:—Capt. Coutts, Capt. Elwards, Mr Parkinson, Miss Parkinson, the Masters Hay (2), W. K. Brown, Wm. Walker, M. J. Norman, and F. A. Davis.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Liverpool (May 7th), via the Suez Canal, with following passengers:—

Capt. & Mrs Ebden & infant, Mr. Henry Leeds, Mr. Paul Anthrray, and Mr. Grey, two children & two ayas.

She brought the following cargo:—186 bales twist, 512 packages piece goods, 147 cases and 199 slabs copper, 90 packages brass, 47 kegs nails, 3 cases tobacco 9 backages, 903 bars and 100 tons iron 100 casks beer, 18 cases wine, 16 cases thread, 189 packages wine & spirits 12 bales paper, 100 boxes soap, 100 kegs leadore, 41 packages color, and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Cumberland	Farquhar	Liverpool, March 2.
13	Trinacria (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, May 7.
	Zinie	Rangoon	Rangoon, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
13	County of Inverness	McKenzie	Calcutta.
	M. A. Evans	Phillips	Calcutta.
	Cyrene	Turnbull	Amsterdam.
	Koina (s)	Morrison	Coast and Cutch.
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Gopalpore.

The Barque Hugh Brown, Adams, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trinacria, to Liverpool.
Steamer Vingorla, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Virginia Schilizzi, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
8	Orissa	Wright	London 7th March.
	River Ganges	Jones	Liverpool 17th Jan.
9	Deccan (s)	Gaby	3rd May.
	Flamingo (s)	Couche	Madras 4th June.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
8	Trafalgar (s)		
9	Satara (s)		
	Cambay		

PASSENGERS.

Per Deccan—Mrs Campbell, infant, Mr T Allison, Mrs Medlicott, Mrs J W Winship, Mrs R Martin, Miss Kellie, Mr J MacCow, Mr J B Porter, Mrs Major, Mr H Kilgour, Mr E W Pank, Mr J W H, Mr W Branson and Mr C W F Jennings.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.			
8	Reigate		London.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
8	Khandalla (s)		Bombay.
9	Emerald		Coconada.
	Navarino (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Richard s—3 cases ball thread, Abdoolly Shaikadom.
Strathleven s—1 cask hardware, S S Narrelwala.

FROM LONDON.

Sestos s—3 packages toys, Essac Lutiff.
King Richard s—3 bales casing paper, S S Narrelwala.
Craigforth s—1 crate glassware, B W Patbuck and Co.
Sumatra s—2 cases travelling bags Abramonitz and Co.
Cathay s—2 casks tallow, Moo dally Goolamally.
Pekin s—8 cases champagne, Jewanjee Eduljee and Sons; 500 kegs steel, Abdoolraman S Ilaymahamed; 5 cases hams and 6 cases bacon, E A Mody; 2 hogsheads sherry, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 200 boxes candles, Koopp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Helen Scott,—1,000 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Ellen Batesing 3 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee.
Guy Mannery s,—3,2 0 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 3 20 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 952½ cwts rapeseed, Jewandass Premjee; 50 cwts nuxvomica and 35 cwts gum, Moolchund Motichund; 50 bales wool, Lilla hur Govindjee; 78 bales wool, Dhurumsee Veljee; 45 bales cotton, Jaiha Purshotum; 500 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co; 30 bales wool, Purshotum Tersey; 30 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 51 bales cotton, Vussonjee Poonja; 5 bales wool and 40 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.
Macedonia s—9 cwts wheat, Gaddum and Co; 12 bales cotton, Kalli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Carnegie—17 bales cotton, M A Dahan; 8 bales hides, Hassum Noor Mahomed; 463¼ cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 10 bales hides, Ebram Peerbhoy; 3 cwts D horns, Fuckeermamed Munjee; 100 bags coffee, Heerjeebhoy Jamall.
Zambesia—15 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 12 bales hides, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmall; 10 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 32 pieces E teeth, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sarah Scott—750 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Marathon—10,812 cwts linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lalla—3,525 cwts rapeseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Jalawar—3,00 cwts rapeseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—2,008¾ cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, June 12th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 691
Temperature of the Air	87·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	91·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	84·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WNW, W, WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	233
Fall of Rain	0·0
Total fall during month	0·33
„ „ „ year	1·09

HIGH COURT.—14TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For judgment in Chambers

Prescot and Winter Re-National Bank and Kullubhoy Lulloobhoy M M Munshi.

On Judge's Summons referred from Chambers.

17-77—Ardaseer and H—Bhicajee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook and others—M M Munshi—F Chalk—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

681-76—Fletcher—Catherine S Kennedy vs John Kennedy—Matrimonial Suit.

660-76—M H Khan—Elizer Essoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—Archibald Bachman and others vs Hajee Asdo I R mon Allarakhia—Craigie Lynch and O.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodin Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

653-76—Falcrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee Chinimini vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

718-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Pittamber Vanarsey vs Panalal Poonumchund—Jefferson and Payne.

534-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Aga Mahomed Suckee vs Jamadar Sulleh bin Omar &c.—P Cowasjee.

526-76—In person—Begum Sab vs Shahaboodin bin Shaik &c.

695-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hajee Harron Adam vs Tricomdass Lowjee and others—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Chumabai and others vs Gunoo Martund and another.

LONG CAUSES.

313-75—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Josub vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

351-76—Jefferson and Payne—Moolnajee S Abdool K N and others vs Esoba Damodhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

LONG CAUSES.

633-76—Mr Skepsey—Khimjee Rowjee vs Kurrimbhai Ibrahimbhai—Macfarlane and G.

544-76—Macfarlane and G—Nathibhai vs Hassum Datoo—Mr Skepsey.

604-76—Macfarlane and G—Nathibhai vs Dharamsey Poonjabhoy—Mr Skepsey—Tyabjee and Sayani.

605-76—In person—Nathibhai vs Kurrimbhoy Ibrahim Mr Skepsey—Tyabjee and Sayani.

8-77—In person—Thacker Jetha Bharmull vs Thacker Moorarji Ookerda and others—Mr Chalk.

239-77—Mr Chalk—Bhicaiji Sabaji and others vs Vassoo Sajoo and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

246-77—Mr Chalk—Premdass Toolseydass vs Khimji Jairam Fletcher and Smith.

11-77—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonsey Mooljee and another vs Dayal Ruttonsey and others—Tyabjee and Sayani Fletcher and S.

178-77—Mr Bicknell—Sett Dulputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Lyons, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Neilgherries.

JUNE 12.

Dun, Col, Madras 6th Infantry H C, on leave, from Elichpur.
Simpson, Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave.

JUNE 13.

Ebden, Capt, Bombay 23rd Regt N I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 13.

Lucas, Lieut, Bombay Comst Dept, on duty, to Hydrabad.

BOMBAY, GENERAL ORDERS.

Poona, June 13, 1877.

Lieut H Lyster, H M's 24th N I, is confirmed as Wing Officer and Adjutant, vice Lieut G B E Radcliffe appointed to the Commissariat Department.

Lieut F H Forjett, Staff Corps, is awarded an extra first class certificate for Musketry.

Major G A Smart, 6th Brigade R A, is promoted to Lieut Col, and transferred to 3rd Brigade, and Captain H C Paton, 11th Brigade, is promoted to Major, and transferred to 6th Brigade.

Captains W G Lawrell, 4th Hussars, and C Jones, 5th Foot, are granted leave to England on medical certificate.

Lieut G R Townshend 5th Brigade R A, has leave for one month to remain at Kirkee, on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A M B Irwin, of the Bengal Civil Service Asst Commr Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr of British Burma.

The Hon E G Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months.

Mr S F A Smith, C S, Asst Comsr British Burma, to be Depy Comsr of the 4th grade.

Mr A Howell, Bengal Civil Service, to be Comsr of Jubbulpore, but to continue to officiate as secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr C H T Crosthwaite Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Comsr of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr R N Anstruther, Asst Conservator of Forests in British Burma, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Capt C W Losack, Depy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the Central Provinces, to officiate as a Depy Conservator of the 2nd grade.

Mr E A Down Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests in the N W Provinces, and at present temporarily attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 13th April, are confirmed:—

Major C Martin, 2nd Command, 2 d Regt to officiate as Commandant, Central India Horse, vice Col Watson.

2nd Regt—Lieut-Col J D Hall, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command. Capt J Colledge, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander. Capt M G Gerard, 1st Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander. Lieut E D H Daly, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer. Lieut N F F Chamberlain, attached to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the following casualties, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major-Genl F W Burroughs, Bengal Infy, is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls, that of Col R Richards, Bombay S C, is placed on the list of Major-Genls, and that of Major C T O Mayne, Bengal S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Cols on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the death of Lieut Genl F Rowcroft, C B, Bengal Infy.

Col E C Beale, Bombay Infy, is placed on the list of Major-Genls, and that of Major E J L Twynam, Bengal S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Cols on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the death of Col (Major-Genl, on the Indian Gradation List) H Innes, Madras S C, on the 27th March 1877.

The following Brevet promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Capt I Low, Bengal Cavalry, to Major. Capt G C Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, to Major.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S C, with effect from the dates specified. Lieut E J N Fisken, 89th Foot, Wing Officer 3rd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force. 12th April 1876. Lieut J W Hogge, 83rd Foot, Wing Officer 14th Regiment N I, 23rd May 1876.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surg-Major from the date specified, and will stand immediately below Surgn-Major Cleghorn, M. D., in in the list of the Medical Dept, Surgn R. Harvey, M. B., 31st March 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgns in H M's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—Surgeons J Moorhead, M D, R J Taaffe, and G S Griffiths.

Surgn T Moloney, M D, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Offg in medical charge, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut E C M Lushington 33rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to officiate as Wing Officer Hyderabad Contingent,—2nd Infantry, on probation.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Capt H Paterson, Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 23rd Regt of N I, urgent private affairs, for four months.

Conductor Z Holland is allowed leave of absence for six months with effect from the 16th May 1877, or from such date as he may have availed himself of it, to visit Murree and Ferozepore on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, under the operation of G G O No 2 of 1877, with effect from the 6th April:—Subadar Shaik Lall, 16th Regt N I Bombay, vice Ressaidar Major Shadee Khan "Bahadur," deceased.

The services of Major C Hayter, Madras S. C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Surgn. J. C. Shircore, attached to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 5 per annum, with an additional annuity of £410-14, with effect from the 9th June, under the terms of the Secy of State's despatch in the Home Dept dated the 13th July 1876:—Lieut-Col H F Waddington, Bengal S C, Depy Commr, 1st class, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O N 8 of the 1st Jan 1877:—Lieut-Col G C Lloyd, Bengal I, Ordinary pension £365.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr T R Edmondson, Accountant, on probation, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to British Burmah.

Lieut J S Biscoe, Depy Examiner, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr J Cameron Accountant, 3rd grade (temporary rank), Rajpootana State Railway, is permanently promoted to that grade, with effect from the 14th May.

The undermentioned changes are ordered in the postings of superior Officers of the Accounts Branch:—Mr I S Hubbard, Asst Exr, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be Asst Exr, Telegraph Accounts; Mr F E Godfrey, Depy examiner (temporary rank), General Provinces, is transferred to the office of the Exr Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

The following promotions are made in the Railway Branch of the P W Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Mr C Chyne, Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, to Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, from 9th Feb vice Major R C S Pemberton, R E promoted. Major J G Lindsay, R. E., Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, to Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, temporary, from 11th May, vice Major C H Luard, R E, on furlough.

Mr H Buchan, Accountant, 3d Grade, Hydrabad, is transferred to Mysore.

Mr W Palmer, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted furlough for fourteen months with effect from the 4th July.

The following changes are ordered in the postings of officers of the Superior Account Establishment, consequent on the approaching departure on furlough of Mr W Palmer, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts:—Mr Phillips, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway, to be examiner of Telegraph Accounts in temporary succession to Mr Palmer. Capt J Giberson, Examiner P W Accounts Oudh, to be Examiner of Accounts Western Rajpootana State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

(Head Quarters, Simla, 6th June.)

H E the Com-in-C has much pleasure in publishing to the Bengal Army the results of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, held at Umballa in November 1876. This exhibition has been a small one, owing to intending exhibitors being prevented, from many unavoidable causes, from sending their goods; but, though small, it has proved in no way inferior, as regards quality, to the very best of past years, and the Commander-in-Chief considers the result quite satisfactory.

The articles exhibited were divided into twenty classes; and of the 43 corps and departments which exhibited, a total of 138 exhibitors in the different classes were represented; amongst these, His Excellency observes 17 contributors from seven different Native regiments. The Commander-in-Chief is gratified with the remarks of the committee on some of the articles exhibited by men of British regiments, the details of which are given in their report. The conduct of the men who assisted in the work and decoration of the Exhibition is also favourably reported on.

His Excellency begs to express his best thanks to Major General Sir James Brind, K C B, commanding Sirhind division, and to the committee, for the efficient manner in which they carried out their duties, and to whom is mainly due the satisfactory results of the Exhibition. The energy and ability with which Major O Barnes, 10th Bengal Cavalry, performed the onerous duties of Honorary Secretary, are deserving of special notice. Commanding officers are recommended to purchase copies of the report for distribution among their men.

The next Exhibition, confined to the Bengal Presidency, will be held at Lucknow in the first week of November 1877. Officers commanding regiments are to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, and only such number of men as may be sanctioned by the committee, will be permitted to accompany the articles sent for exhibition.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

rangements in revised. It is notified that on and after 1st June The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3 30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters stand over for want of room.

S. F. K.—We cannot learn that your letter has reached this office.

T. D. writes.—"Permit me to bring to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner the disgraceful state of Ropewalk Lane, leading into Military Square. During the day the noxious odour blows into Military Square at all times, and here more than a hundred Europeans live. A large dust box is placed in the middle of the lane, where dirt and filth from all parts of the Fort is thrown. The stench is overpowering. Unless prompt means are taken, an epidemic is likely to break out."

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
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⁎ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEWART—On Sunday June 10th, at Marine Street, Fort, Sarah, the wife of Mr W. S. Stewart, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

IGNATIO—June 8th, at Tuticorin, the wife of Arthur S. G. Ignatio, S. I. R., of a son.

SPALDING—June 8th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Mr. W. H. Spalding, Asst Engr, S I R., of a son.

WROUGHTON—June 8th, at Palaveram, the wife of Captain, F Wroughton, Adjutant, 30th N. I., of a son.

WARD—June 7th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major D. Ward, R E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CONNELL—BENETT—May 16th, at St. Mark's Kennington, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Canon Fisher, M.A., Vicar, and the Rev. A. Campbell Connell, M.A., Charles James Connell, Bengal Civil Service, second son of the Rev. James Connell, M.A., Rector of Monkeeleigh, Suffolk to Etheldred, fourth daughter of Wm. Bennett, Esq., of 2, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, and Fritham, New Forest.

DEATHS.

BIALES—June 7th, at Calcutta, Matilda, Rose, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. Biales, aged 17 years 4 months and 17 days

HUSON—June 9th, at Bellary William Arthur, infant son of Arthur Huson, Esq., aged 7 months.

WINTERBOTHAM—June 6th, at Anda Tode Estate, Vythery, South Wynaad, of cholera, Hampden Ernest, second child of H B. Winterbotham, aged 4 years and 10 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazett

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

THE Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1876-77, which has just been issued, shows that the Trust goes on with the utmost cheerfulness accumulating deficits in each successive year. The result of the year's working is declared to have been more satisfactory than was anticipated, yet the surplus of revenue over expenditure was only Rs. 7,56,016, "which is 3·53 per cent. on "Rs. 2,14,25,624—the amount of interest bear-"ing capital,—the percentage in 1875-76 "having been 3·84." The net revenue was less by Rs. 70,457 less than that of the previous year; and the percentage of interest on the whole interest and non-interest bearing capital of the Trust, now amounting to Rs. 2,94,11,780, which is the total sum this valuable property has up to this time cost the State, is only about 2·5. The deficiency of revenue to meet the interest of the year is Rs. 1,05,324; that for 1873-74 was Rs. 1,64,861; that for 1874-75, Rs. 91,080; and that for 1875-76, Rs. 36,455. The total deficit on account of interest has now mounted up, therefore, to Rs. 3,97,720, or in round numbers just four lakhs of rupees, without counting anything for interest on the Rs. 26,95,000 already expended on the Prince's Dock. This discouraging statement is put forth at the end of a year in which the Trust has, in consequence of the abnormal development of the grain trade, doubled its revenue from grain, the receipts being Rs. 1,87,750 against only Rs. 95,800 in the previous year. There has, therefore, been a very great falling off in other branches of revenue, and Colonel Baker frankly tells us that the "most serious decrease," which has taken place at the Custom House Bunder, where the revenue has fallen from Rs. 1,95,364 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,05 945 in 1876-77, is "chiefly attributable to the "competition of owners of private pro-"perties." The loss in wharfage on opium alone has been Rs. 18,000. It will be remembered that the Government of Bombay was, after a prolonged struggle, ordered by the Secretary of State to abandon its monopoly of exporting opium from the wharves of the Port Trust, and to allow the owners of Sassoon's Dock and of other foreshore properties to export opium. The monstrous injustice of forcing Messrs D. Sassoon and Co., who are the chief exporters of opium, to send it to be shipped elsewhere than from their own dock, could not be denied; but it is now clear that the Port Trustees had good grounds for their anxiety to retain this monopoly, as nearly the whole of the export trade in opium has left their wharves. We would invite the attention of the Government to the steps taken by the Trust in the vain hope of recovering this trade. They acknowledge that opium, which is an article of merchandize of very great value in small bulk, can well afford to pay the old wharfage fee of one rupee a chest. Yet, to compete with Messrs. Sassoon and the other private owners of foreshore properties, they lowered this charge, first of all, to eight annas, and now lately to two annas. Of course, these reductions do them no good; for the private owners lower their charges as well, and, being to a great extent the owners of the merchandize, can always take it where they like. The reductions simply, therefore, take so much money out of Messrs. Sassoon's pocket without benefiting the Port Trust; and we are quite sure that this spiteful course of action, deliberately taken by a Trust which is supported with the capital of the State in order to ruin private enterprise in Bombay, is inconsistent with sound principles of public policy, besides being opposed to the direct instructions of the Government of India that the Trust should abstain from unfair competition. The loss of revenue caused to the Trust by the skilful operations of the Mazagon Company in diverting a portion of the coasting trade to their bunders is estimated at Rs. 35,000, and the attempt of the same Company to remove the Cotton Market to Mazagon has caused the Trust a further loss of Rs. 8,000 on account of ground rent. It is evident that the attack the Company are now making on the monopoly the Trust has kept up to this time of the grain traffic will reduce still more seriously the revenue of the year 1877-78; and we do not think anyone who reads the Administration Report of the Trust carefully, and considers that the men who are now competing with the Trust so successfully will be able to keep many of the ships coming to this harbour out of the Prince's Dock when that great work is completed, will hesitate to come to the conclusion that it is impossible the Trust can ever pay its way till the Government has acquired the whole harbour foreshore.

IT is not the first time that Lord George Hamilton has been asked by impatient members of the House of Commons to tell all about those mysterious negotiations which took place at Peshawur between Sir Lewis Pelly and Syed Noor Mahomed Khan; nor is it the first time that he has been forced to screen himself behind a supernaturally sagacious appearance of wisdom and say that on the whole it would be better not to let everybody know what the British representative achieved. A stranger might think that something passed between the Cabul Envoy and Sir Lewis Pelly which would imperil our possession of the Indian Empire if the Russians only came to know about it. So far as that apprehension is concerned, we fancy that Russia knows already quite as much about the Conference as she cares to know. She has not laboured for nothing to scatter agents throughout Central Asia, including India, too, if we are not mistaken. Even in Cabul, there is reason to believe that she has established confidential communications. It is not so long ago since a Russian agent had an interview with the Ameer himself, and it may be said generally that since that time Shere Ali has been more and more discontented with the British Government, and has taken no pains to conceal his animosity. Even if Russia did not obtain information about Afghanistan affairs direct from Cabul, she has little difficulty in learning from Persia all that is going on in that unruly stronghold. Constant communications are kept up between the principal towns in the province of Khorassan and Herat, which again is in constant communication with Cabul. Persia is now a creature of Russia's, and therefore the latter can experience no difficulty in learning as much about the state of Affghanistan as the officials of the Government of India. Considering these circumstances the Under-Secretary of State's habitual reticence when he is asked for information about the Peshawur Conference is absurd. It is the more ridiculous when we have good reason to believe that his only answer could be that of the needy knife-grinder—"Story, Lord bless you, I have none to tell, Sir." Sir Lewis' mission achieved nothing of any direct importance. He might just as well have stayed in Lahore so far as gaining any advantage in the negotiations was concerned. The most practical, though indirect, result of his mission was to reveal the true state of the Ameer's feelings towards the Government of India, which has done him excellent service and been rewarded after the way this world has of treating philanthropists. According to Lord Lytton, the Ameer was assured that, if he really desired to strengthen the bonds of his relations with the Government of India, that Government would assist him in promoting the attainment of his object, although it had no desire to acknowledge unreciprocated liabilities. The practical answer of the Ameer to this was that he did not want any closer bonds of union, that he would as heretofore permit no Englishman to enter his territories, and that he did not care whether or not the Government of India disliked unreciprocated liabilities. Whereupon Sir Lewis Pelly had to fall back upon Lahore with an unsuccessful mission, and the Government of India came to the conclusion that it had better let the untractable bear of Cabul sulk in its own den. Lord Lytton expressed publicly his non reliance upon "spas-"modic gifts and aimless expenditure of money, "or a profitless assumption of embarrassing ob-"ligations," in dealing with the Frontier tribes, and so the present position of affairs is simply this, that after petting Shere Ali for years with arms and money, which may be used against us any day, the Government of India has now no relations with him whatever. We have as a matter of course no English representative at Cabul, and so the field of Afghan intrigue is clear for Russia if she chooses to enter upon it. Lord George Hamilton need therefore have felt no political embarrassment in answering the member of Parliament who asked him to tell him the result of the negotiations at Peshawur. "What is he to Hecuba, or Hecuba to him?"—What is the Ameer to us or we to the Ameer?—that fully expresses the Government of India's present policy towards Afghanistan. And Russia knows it quite as well as if the Under-Secretary of State had cried out from the house-tops of Westminster the whole of the conversations which took place between Sir Lewis Pelly and Noor Mahomed Shah; so that, as we have said, his reticence was unnecessary.

We are glad to see that in the House of Lords an attempt has been made to induce the Secretary of State to establish a British Political Agency somewhere in Central Asia. In asking Lord Salisbury to do so, Lord Morley apparently pointed out Russia's steady advances in Central Asia, and perhaps alluded to those extraordinary telegrams which appeared recently in the *Times* to the effect that, if England interferes between Russia and Turkey, General Kauffmann will, at the head of his army, cross the Pamir and invade India, and that a Russian military expedition has recently been organised at Krasnovodsk, on the eastern bank of the Caspian, whence a Russian force has already attempted to reach Merve by way of the Attrek Valley. Perhaps also he pointed out the important fact that while England has been trusting implicitly in the security afforded to her Indian Empire by the Hindoo Koosh and the Suleiman Ranges, and has thought it unnecessary to do anything in Central Asia beyond sending a quasi-political quasi-commercial expedition to Kashgar, Russia has established herself in nearly every town of importance in Central Asia, and has regular information from her own agents with regard to Central Asian politics. Such a policy as this gives Russia immense advantages. It guides her in her paths of military aggrandisement, and points out to her where it would be most advisable to establish commercial relations. Russia, in fact, is like a charioteer who holds the reins of every horse in his hand, and, by the power thus gained, can go where he pleases and do much as he pleases. Even though such a policy had no political importance, and were undertaken with no deliberate intention of acquiring territory, its commercial importance cannot be overestimated. It reveals to her markets for her goods, and moreover publishes her name far and wide as one of the greatest powers on earth. To call Russia's policy by its least important name, it is enterprising. It surely cannot but be injurious to the *prestige* of England that Russia's name should be all in all in Central Asia, while hers remains nearly unknown, although she is undoubtedly the possessor of the most powerful Empire in the East. Had eddies of Russia's fame not frequently reached Cabul from Turkestan, the Ameer would have been less insolent to the Government of India than he has chosen to be. Troubles with Afghanistan may, therefore, be attributed to the inaction of England in Central Asia and to the all-pervading activity of Russia. Besides this, England's manufactures, owing to the same cause, are forestalled throughout Turkestan by Russian wares, which Russian diplomacy can almost force upon the Turkomans at the point of the bayonet. These are but a few of the consequences of a system which keeps the name of England from becoming as well-known in Central Asia as that of Russia. If England will not take strong measures in Central Asia, she ought at all events, for the mere sake of spreading her name, to send Political Agents to the principal cities of Central Asia. There ought to be one in Kashgar permanently, there ought to be another in Bokhara, and others might be placed at Tashkend, Samarcand, Balkh, and Khokand, as well as in the chief towns of Afghanistan. Outside of the native Courts of India, England's system of representing herself throughout Asia is worse than useless, because untrustworthy and misleading. Thus, in Cabul, she has to rely for information upon a native who simply dares not tell all that he knows, and therefore his monthly salary of Rs. 800 might just as well be saved. In Candahar she has another native agent, receiving Rs. 200 a month, and it would be as much as his head were worth if he divulged any of the secrets really worth knowing about that important part of Afghanistan. In Persia, the same loose system prevails. Except in the capital, where there is a British Minister, in Bushire, where there is a Political Resident, and in Resht and Tauris, where there are so-called Consuls, England is most imperfectly represented. At Shiraz, Ispahan, Kermanshah, Hamadan, and Meshed (all places of considerable importance in these days of Russian intrigue) she has to depend upon natives, who possess neither influence nor political intelligence. Just to illustrate the value of our representatives in Afghanistan, we mentioned about two months ago that England heard the first news about the arrival last summer of a Russian envoy in Cabul from her Minister in Teheran, who had heard it from Meshed, whither it had probably been carried by travellers from Herat! Although Cabul is only 130 miles from the British frontier, the first news of this event was heard from England! Such a story as this speaks volumes for the unsatisfactory manner in which England has chosen hitherto to be represented in vast territories in Asia. If it were only for the sake of spreading the name of England through Central Asia, we should like to see a thorough system of representation established there; and we hope the time is not far distant when the Secretary of State will be able to announce that he has made a beginning in that direction. He has stated that Her Majesty's Government recognises the desirability of establishing a British Central Asian Agency. How long will Her Majesty's Government be in acting upon its perceptions?

THE public would perhaps be astonished to hear that serious defalcations in the accounts of the Official Assignee's office are reported to have been discovered, and that a Committee has been appointed by the Chief Justice to inquire into the matter. Whether or not the statement will be borne out by the report of the Committee we do not profess to say; but this we know, that for a long time past the business of the Insolvency Court, so far as the Official Assignee's office is concerned, has been conducted in a most unsatisfactory way—so unsatisfactory that public confidence in its justice may be said to have been destroyed. Stories of corruption in it are abundant—corruption by means of which dishonest insolvents have been able to make false returns of their assets and so cheat their creditors. An Official Assignee ought to be a man of active business habits who would spare neither time nor labour in discovering the true assets of people who file their schedules of insolvency. It is easy for a person to make a false transfer of his property to keep it from falling into the hands of his creditors, but it would not be easy to make such tricks successful if an active Official Assignee were determined to investigate them to the bottom. He ought not to depend upon his native clerks. These gentlemen have as intelligent ideas about feathering their nests as anybody else, and it is not impossible that they would not object to tamper, for a consideration, with an insolvent desirous of making out his affairs to be much worse than they really are. In fact, we should say that one of the first reforms wrought in the Insolvent Court should be the weeding out of certain clerks attached to the Official Assignee's office. Let an active Official Assignee start with a staff he knows and can depend upon, and then there will be some chance for him having justice done alike to creditor and insolvent, and stifling those public scandals which are rife about the Official Assignee's office. It is not long ago since there were serious reports current about unsatisfactory accounts in the office of the late Deputy Sheriff. These reports have never been properly cleared up yet; and altogether it is distressing that there should be so many scandalous stories current about the way the business of certain offices in the High Court are conducted. People say that the High Court is a very "warm" place, and we shall begin to believe it soon. Why, we may well ask, is there not an auditor appointed to look after the accounts of every Department in the High Court? That would be both a sensible and an important business arrangement. It is certainly unsatisfactory to the public that it is only after incumbents of an office in the High Court have held their appointments for many years, and have either left for England or died, that defalcations in their accounts are discovered.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write to assure "L. L." that he could not possibly be more contented *personally* than I am myself. It is only as a member of the Civil Service that I considered it my duty to call upon you, Sir, to warn the coming "selected candidates" of the fate that awaits them! I am sorry that "L. L." was sorry to read my letter, but whether he was sorry to read the truths my letter contained, or merely sorry that I had written the letter, I cannot undertake to determine. It is strange that all "L. L.'s" sorrows were my sorrows when I wrote to warn the coming race. The only point in which our sorrows differed at all was in the nature and condition of our culinary arrangements. "L. L." was contented and resigned, and so was I. But it does not follow that others would be of the same happy temperament in similar situations; and it is the "general body," not "the individual," that must be chiefly considered if any *esprit de corps* is to be maintained. Diogenes was happy in the sun and dust, and so is the modern *fakir*. They both followed the good old rule and surpassed "the Sultan of old in the garden of spice." "Ambition, however, should be made of sterner stuff," and, if the good of the service is to be secured, sterner men than my friend, "Contented Spirit," are required.

But it appears "L. L." has had his fair share of acting allowances. I wrote from the point of view of a civilian who had passed the first eight years of his career (and the best of his life) on a bare Rs. 500 a month.

"L. L." thinks "remedies are needed," and that "remedies will be applied," and asks, "Is not the matter even now under consideration?"

It has been under consideration to my certain knowledge for the last three years, and is likely to remain so for a couple of years more, and would certainly remain so for ever were the whole service composed of "contented spirits."

In my letter to you, however, I dealt exclusively with the future. My illustrations, it is true, were drawn from out "the storied past" and "used within the present," but to my mind they were altogether "translused through future time by power of thought." I said to the competitionwallahs, "If these things are done in a green tree, what will be done in the dry?" If these things are done while the service can produce a Temple and a Strachey, what will be done when the reins are completely in the hands of "New Timons" and Keshav Raos? And, saying this, I begged you to warn the unsuspecting youths of their danger. This was my only justification in writing to you at all, for, strictly speaking, the joys or the sorrows of the service, as such, have nothing whatever to do with the public. When, however, the Civil Service Commissioners continue to expatiate on the joys of the service in order to allure young men out here,—while the Viceroy declares European civilians are no longer required,—the subject becomes one of grave public importance, and the more freely and fully it is discussed the better.

"L. L." says that incomes do rise to £5,000 a year—but that is not the question; the real point is, can any competitionwallah who comes out now ever reasonably expect to draw more than Rs. 500, or at the outside Rs. 800, a month in the course of his service? I say, looking at the present condition of the overcrowded service, that he cannot. Therefore, the statement about £5,000 a year—in that it creates false hopes—is false and misleading, and unworthy of Government.

Again, it is true that there are only five examinations at home in the course for the Indian Civil Service, but has no one been up for the open competition more than once? And can "L.L." *count* the number of subjects in which he was examined, the number of papers he received, and the number of *viva voces* he endured? Moreover, can he *count* the number of examinations he passed in the course of his college career, or in the course of his school days? I would also ask, has "L. L." ever dreamt he was "plucked" or "stuck" at "the Final?"

Again, it was evidently not "L. L.'s" fate to come out in the same ship with three or four jolly young school-boys, who now look down and smile upon him from above. As for the mistakes of Lords and Dukes, I care not, but I do care when their mistakes are upheld by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and when those mistakes result in the sorrow and ruin of guiltless individuals!

As to the continuance of the "open competition," your correspondent "Chegocra" may be right, but I am strongly inclined to think that fear of offending the middle classes at home, upon whom the hopes of the Conservatives now rest, has more to do with this grave injustice than is generally suspected. The natives of India have been promised,—perhaps unnecessarily promised,—but still repeatedly and solemnly promised, Government employment on terms of equality with Europeans, and it is high time that those promises were fulfilled. Natives must be admitted not only into the Civil Service, but into the Police and Survey Departments, with as little delay as possible! They could be admitted *into high places in the Police Department to-morrow*, without prejudice to the just claims or rights of any one; and they can, henceforth, be admitted into the Civil Service by the door of open competition examinations held out here. What I object to is arbitrary elevation!

June 10. M. I.

P. S.—With regard to the concluding paragraph of "L. L.'s" letter. I think I may safely predict that the Secretary's answer will run as follows—"His Lordship in Council fully recognises the ability and intelligence of Bombay Civilians, and the moderation with which they have always used their privileges, but at the same time he cannot, in view of the grave interests involved, permit the rules of the Governor General in Council to be treated as dead letters.—SALISBURY."

HEALTH INSPECTORS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the health of Bombay is being much discussed, I think it would not be out of place to call attention to one or two matters which to my mind seem need reform.

First,—Is there any reason why that necessary, but obnoxious, individual the "Knight of the Broom and Basket," should not finish his morning's work by 6 a.m., instead of parading the streets in full armour up to as late as 10 a.m. (I saw one to-day at 10-15 a.m. on Kennedy Bridge) filling the streets with fearful odours at a time when all Bombay is on the move?

Secondly,—Cannot something be done to compel residents to keep their compounds and servants' quarters cleaner?

I can point out some compounds on Malabar Hill, and will do so if any inspector will call on me, that are invariably in a dirty state, all sorts of refuse being left about, and the "cow-cake" business in full swing on the walls going on. The residents may not be aware of this as the front gardens are clean and well kept, but it is *backs* that need attention, and I am sure a visit from an inspector, or a letter to the resident, not landlord, would soon lead to an improved state of matters. I consider it a duty to my neighbours to inspect my compound &c. two or three times a week, and I wish my neighbours would do the same by me, as I must say I hate

Malabar Hill, June 13. DIRT.

THE PINJRAPOLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Have the agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ever paid a visit to the Pinjrapole? If not, I would venture to suggest that it be done. It is beyond human endurance to witness the misery undergone by a portion of the victims to Sir Frank Souter's mandate in this place. There are more than two dozen dogs, separated from their brethren in captivity in an adjoining room, denuded wholly of their hair by the mange disease, suffering, as one can see, excruciating agony, not being capable of the slightest locomotion. The food vouchsafed to these animals consisted of yellow rice which would have been insufficient if the large numbers confined there had been in health, but it remained wholly untouched, as was to be expected. Some of the monkeys were enclosed in cages altogether disproportionate to their size, and as though they had been designed to insure the highest degree of discomfort to these creatures. I also observed dogs with iron collars and heavy chains attached thereto. For want of time I was unable to pay a visit all round the building, or should have had reason, no doubt, to report many other cruelties practised there.

EYE-WITNESS.

THE DANGERS OF THE TRAM RAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—On reading in your paper the account of a serious accident which took place on the tramway a few days ago, I was struck with the statement made, as reported, by the gentleman driving the buggy which collided with the tram-car He says that he was unable to pull off the tram-line on account of one of his wheels having got in and remained in the groove of the line. Now, such difficulty is very likely to happen to any vehicle, and no doubt has happened, but the drivers were able to get their vehicles out of the groove before a tram-car came sufficiently near to render an accident possible, or we should have heard of it. The only precaution that presents itself to me is, for vehicles that need it, to have broader tires that would prove a safeguard, no doubt, against such a danger as that pointed out.

A.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some twenty months ago, the following appeared in your paper:—

"What becomes of our old soldiers? An illusion is often a pleasant thing to believe in; the supposition that there is always a comfortable old age in store for the men who have spent their best years in the service of their country is a singularly pleasant figment to believe in;—yet it is often wisest to learn the truth even at the expense of ruining a thousand agreeable delusions. Let the back streets in the native quarters of India be searched and many a wretched hovel will be found to be the asylum of British soldiers in their old age. . . . . Europeans condemned to live in abject poverty among surroundings with which they cannot have any sympathy through no fault of theirs but simply because they happen to be aged servitors of the most illustrious army in the world. . . . In Bombay there are 300 pensioners living in the most abject poverty and piggishness . . . retired British soldiers worthy of a better and happier fate, eking out the rest of their lives in wretched hovels not worthy to be dignified by the name of human dwellings for Christian men."

These sentences give a most truthful and vivid portraiture of the state of some of those who, by their stubborn courage during the mutinies and onwards, have won for the people of India the peace and safety they now enjoy under British rule, and I should much like to see your able pen wielded again in the same cause;—this time towards obtaining from public sympathy the means to improve and extend a scheme for the benefit of these men that has already been started by Government.

While you were printing the articles from which the above extracts have been made, a correspondence was in progress with Government wherein reference was made to the many advantages—political and social, as well as just and charitable—of removing European military pensioners from the filthy and vicious surroundings of the native bazaars and assisting them to form distinct, healthy and respectable communities on the hill ranges of this Presidency; and since it was simply impossible this could be done as regards the poorer pensioners unless they were helped in the matter of house accommodation Government assistance was asked for this purpose. On these representations, Government kindly granted a sum of money to build a few cottages at this station for European pensioners. Three cottages are now ready, and the undersigned has been empowered by the Collector to receive applications from would-be tenants. Both as regards the Government grant and, indeed, in every other way the scheme is experimental, depending for its success entirely upon the way it is managed and the further assistance it may receive. But putting aside for the present any special reference to the kind of additional assistance that will be needed, I will close my present letter with some account of the cottages, the conditions of lease, &c.

They are all "pucka" built, with first class doors, windows, &c., and corrugated iron roofs Two are facing the public road not far from the bazaar and they have roomy compounds with a rich deep soil suitable for any kind of gardening. They have wide front verandahs, two central rooms, a back verandah room, large bath rooms, and detached kitchens. The third cottage is down a slope, south from the Travellers' Bungalow, with a very much larger compound than the others, partly laid out for a garden, but the soil is not so good. The rents will run from 6 or 7 to 10 and 11 rupees per month; the Superintendent will, perhaps, have a limited discretionary power in this matter and guide himself by circumstances. Pensioners to enter into an agreement to allow the rent of the cottage they may occupy to be deducted from their pensions. All pensioners in Government cottages here will also be held to be included in the class referred to in Cl. 5 of Form 3 Licence for retail sale of spirits (Nairne's Rev. Hand Book, p. 53); and lastly, no greater mistake could be made in the present circumstances of the station than to encourage the resort to it of people of irregular habits. We dare not have those who need restraint because we have no means of restraining them, therefore none but men of established and well known steady character will be admitted into the Government cottages or permitted to remain in them. It has been said that the scheme must fail because the well behaved men we want are not to be found among European military pensioners. Well, we will put the matter to the test. If the four or five good families we want to form the nucleus of a European military colony at this place are not to be gathered from among the whole body of pensioners in India, it will indicate a state of matters—the existence of a deep moral degradation shall we call it—among pensioners, as a body, that is not at present believed by those who know them best.

—Yours faithfully,
HENRY WEBB,
Superintendent of Panchgani.

Panchgani, June 11.

A GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would like to have the opinion of some of your Roman Catholic readers on the following matter, which is attracting considerable attention here.

Sometime ago, a European priest, then in charge of the R. C. Church here, finding the financial position of the sacred edifice one of some difficulty, endeavoured to improve it by renting a house attached to the church to one of his parishioners. A few months afterwards, the reverend father left Bhosawal and was succeeded by a native priest, who, upon taking charge of the church, turned out the man who had rented the house and declared that he should not have been allowed to inhabit a house attached to a chapel. Sometime after this, this same priest let the house in question to a different parishioner, and the congregation having asked for an explanation of his conduct, he refused to give one, and erased the names of the complaining members from the roll of his congregation. Subsequently the child of one of these people died, and the priest refused to have anything to do with its burial. Under these circumstances, what ought the parishioners to do? and what remedy can they obtain?

Bhosawul, June 12. AN OBSERVER.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE Raichore mail train yesterday, instead of arriving at Bores Bunder, as it should do according to the time-table, at about half-past ten o'clock a. m., reached its destination at half-past two p. m. The cause of the delay was the detention of the train a little on this side of Sholapore, where an accident occurred on the previous evening to a goods train, causing considerable damage to the rolling stock, and blocking the line for several hours. Another accident is stated to have occurred on the same line of railway the same evening in consequence of two engines being allowed to collide. No loss of life is reported.

THE MONSOON.

MANGALORE, 11TH JUNE.—The monsoon set in on Saturday. There has been steady and heavy rain ever since, affording great relief to both man and beast.

CALICUT.—A letter from this town, dated Saturday, states "the monsoon began here last night. It has rained since 8 p. m. yesterday, but there is no wind. It is quite warm and stuffy."

SECUNDERABAD.—The monsoon has fairly set in, last Tuesday night, rain came down heavily, and continued to pour for several hours. Slight showers fell on the two following days.

BELLARY, JUNE 10TH.—The monsoon burst over the town at 4 o'clock to-day. We had two hours heavy rain, and there are indications of plenty more. There was a heavy run on the rice market yesterday. Stocks are almost exhausted. Considerable rise in prices.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GUNDEVEE, JUNE 9.

ON Sunday, the 3rd instant, this small but industrious town had the honour to be visited by Sir T. Madhava Rao, the Dewan of Baroda, accompanied by the Suba of Nowsaree. Previous to his coming here, Sir T. Madhava Rao was waited upon at Nowsaree by a deputation of some leading gentlemen of this town, who begged the Dewan to give adequate support to the Sir Cowasjee Gundevee English School and charitable dispensary. These institutions, it may be mentioned, were founded by Sir Cowasjee in 1864, and conducted at his sole expense till 1871, since which time they have been in a very unsatisfactory financial state. Sir T. Madhava Rao in reply assured the gentlemen of the deputation that it would give him sincere pleasure to assist such institutions as those on behalf of which the deputation had applied to him, and he had accordingly come down here to inspect them. After visiting the dispensary and the principal parts of the town, His Excellency went to the Sir Cowasjee English School, where he was received by Messrs. Hormusjee N. Saklatwala and N. M. Guzdar, two of the trustees of this institution, and the dispensary, who had specially come from Bombay to meet the Dewan. His Excellency was very much pleased with the school, but regretted to see that there were only two masters to conduct the duties. After he had inspected the school apparatus and put a few questions to the senior boys, Mr. Hormusjee rose and thanked him in befitting terms for his condescension in visiting these two institutions. Mr. Hormusjee also represented to him the present weak financial condition of the institutions, and showed that, unless the Baroda Government made a liberal grant to them, they should have to close them at once, to the great detriment of the poor people of this town. His Excellency responded to the appeal thus made to him, and said that it was part of the policy of the present Baroda Government to open schools and dispensaries where they were indispensably wanted, and that therefore these institutions which had already done so much good, would not be left to suffer for want of sufficient funds. He also spoke in terms of praise of Sir Cowasjee, whose catholic charity, the Dewan remarked, had given such useful institutions not only to Gundevee and Nowsaree, but to some other towns also. The Dewan had then some conversation with Mr. Saklatwala about placing these institutions on a permanent footing, after which he left for Billimoria amidst loud cheers from all assembled.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

At to-morrow's Legislative Council, Sir Andrew Clarke will move the consideration of a report by the Select Committee on British Burma Embankments Bill, and will move the passing of the Bill as amended. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot will introduce bills to amend Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, and to amend Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act. Mr. Stokes will move to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property, and that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Justice Morris, of the Calcutta High Court, takes leave, and Mr. Lawford officiates.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Egyptian Contingent for service against the Russians left Alexandria for Turkey yesterday under escort.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

A telegram has been received at St. Petersburg from the Grand Duke Michael (brother of the Czar), stating that the Russians are reconnoitring the environs of Kars, and that the Provinces of Daghestan and Terck are quiet.

PRINCE MILAN.

Prince Milan of Servia will pay a visit to the Czar at the Russian head-quarters at Ployesti.

OBITUARY:—Major-General Edward Lake.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 13.

The military preparations which the Russians had made for the passage of the Danube at Giurgevo have been frustrated by the cannonade from the Turkish side of the river.

THE RUSSIANS IN ARMENIA.

According to unofficial Turkish accounts the Russians are retreating from the district of Erzeroum in order to besiege Kars.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, with the outward London Mails of 21st May, left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, outward bound to Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

The same Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 12, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5⅛d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½.
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½.
40s Mule Twist	8-9.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅜.
5 per cent French Rentes, 1872.........	104⅞.
Bar Silver	53⅞.

Arrivals—Zante, St. Olaf and Rossend Castle.

Departure—Arcot.

LINE REPORTS.—JUNE 13.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 13.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-55 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., ther. 80, bar. 29.84.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather wet and stormy, wind N. to S. W. 5 to 8, ther. 81, bar. 29.90. Fall of rain 34 cents.

MANGALORE, 6-25 P.M.—Weather wet, wind S. E, S. W. Fall of rain 7 inches 45 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind strong S., ther 93 bar. 29.86.

VINGORLA, 5 P M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. moderate, ther. 81.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 15-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s 8⅞d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 15-16d.	„

YESTERDAY afternoon a heavy squall passed over Bombay, which came up from the south-east but it passed off without the deluge of rain which seemed imminent from its dark and threatening aspect. For about an hour at sunset there was much vivid lightning, and two or three startling claps of thunder, followed by a very light fall of rain, lasting about half an hour. The temperature rapidly lowered, and considerable relief was experienced from the heat which had lately prevailed. Heavy rain has, no doubt, fallen near Bombay, as the atmosphere is now soft and cool. This squall is doubtless a certain indication that the veritable monsoon, which we are all so anxiously awaiting, is close upon us, and that a few hours will bring the long-prayed for deluge.

YESTERDAY the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

WE are requested to state that the volunteer movement is still progressing, though slowly. Only 90 names have been received by "W.," yet it is necessary that at least 100 should be forthcoming before any definite action can be taken. We shall be glad to forward names to "W.," and no one need hold back unless he is physically incapacitated for soldier's work.

WE fancy the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and the native members especially, will be considerably exercised in their minds in regard to their new President. Sir Richard, who is possessed of immense capacity for work, appears to fancy that all his colleagues must necessarily be endowed with equal powers of application and concentration. At the recent meeting of the Council in Poona, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik objected to the consideration of certain clauses in the Revenue Code Bill being proceeded with, on the ground that he wished to record a minute setting forth his reasons for dissenting from the report of the Select Committee, of which he was a member. The hon. gentleman had previously explained the reason why he had not already minuted to be that sufficient time and opportunity had not been allowed to him before the report was published. His Excellency, whatever may be his opinion in cases where the active agent is a Lieutenant Governor, does not apparently attach much weight to minutes written by native members of Council, which are often indeed insufferably tedious, and he strongly and somewhat persistently urged upon the Hon. Rao Saheb that he considered an oral statement of his objections would be likely to have more effect with the Council than any minute that he might write could have, adding that the hon. gentleman appeared quite capable of stating his views and arguments correctly and forcibly in a speech. The Hon. Mr. Mandlik replied that he thought he could lay his views more satisfactorily before the Council in a carefully considered minute, and that it was proper that such a minute should be written and attached to the Select Committee's report; and he finally closed the discussion with the observation that he only desired to do his duty and to study the convenience of the Council, and that "he did not apprehend any sneers in his Excellency's Council."

OUR Rajkote correspondent writes—"The defects in the Police here are serious. During the past three days there have been several night robberies. Fifteen days ago a daring robbery was committed at noon, but the robbers have not been traced."

GOVERNMENT has, we hear, decided that 54,000 chests of Bengal opium shall be sold in the calendar year of 1878. The price to be paid to the cultivators for the crop of 1877-78 will be Rs. 4½ per seer, 70 consistence—instead of Rs. 5 per seer, as formerly paid. At the same time, in order to equalise the conditions of competition between Bengal and Malwa opium, an addition of Rs. 50 will be made to the British duty levied on the Malwa opium.

A COURT of Enquiry into the conduct of a Medical Officer of some standing is now being held at Nusseerabad. The circumstances attending the death of a child while under treatment are said to be the matter under investigation.

THE command of the Indian Marine ship Irrawaddy, now on the Burmah station, has been conferred on Captain E. Brown, on the retired list of the Royal Navy.

IT is stated that the Fort at Gwalior is to be put in a state of thorough repair, and that accommodation will be provided for a larger number of troops.

IN consequence of Colonel Mackenzie's retirement, Mr. A. P. Howell is gazetted Commissioner of Jubbulpore, and Mr. Crosthwaite becomes Commissioner of Nagpore.

CHOLERA has broken out amongst the coolies on the Hubli-Carwar Railway relief works, and it is said that, for the present, at any rate, these works are to be abandoned. It has also made its appearance in the native portion of Bellary town, and the military authorities are doing their utmost to keep it out of the cantonments. Details of infantry troops are posted along the streets leading to the military lines, and native cavalry soldiers ride across country and prevent all communication between the bazaars and the barracks.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, late a Judge of the High Court at Bombay, is now a member of the Municipal Corporation of Naples. Since his retirement from the bench, Sir Joseph has been residing at Naples, where, we believe, he wrote his recent work—the "Life of Lord Denman."

A LARGE meeting of influential native gentlemen was held in the Town Hall at Umritsur on the 8th inst., on the Civil Service question, when the following resolutions were passed: (1) "That this meeting entirely approves of the action of the Indian Association of Calcutta in connection with the Civil Service question, deprecates the recent changes which have been introduced with regard to the age for the admission of candidates to the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, and is of opinion that the maximum limit of age for the open competitive examination should be raised from 19 to 22 years." (2) "That in order to facilitate the admission of Indian candidates to the Civil Service of India, this meeting is of opinion that the open competitive examination should be held in some centre or centres in India, where a definite proportion of appointments may be competed for every year."

AT a Missionary Conference held recently at Shanghai, a Dr. Nelson spoke earnestly against the affectation of asceticism which characterises so many of the younger Protestant missionaries, and told them how vain it was to attempt to propitiate the Almighty by unnecessary hardships and the adoption of that most unnatural life—the celibate. One argument used by the reverend doctor was remarkably cogent. The Chinese, he said, so far from *admiring* a bachelor for his bachelorhood, really regard him with suspicion. Marriage is so universal with the Chinese themselves—so essentially the aim of their childhood, as the begetting of sons is the pride of their early youth—that a man of years who deliberately cuts himself off from the enjoyment of the married state becomes the object of surmises which, were they known to him, he would no doubt indignantly resent. Besides, one of the earliest of Our Lord's public acts was His participation in a wedding breakfast; He came Himself "eating and drinking;" on what grounds, then, do people go back upon His express example?

AT the recent anniversary of the Church Missionary Society, Lord Northbrook, says the *Indian Mirror*, "publicly expressed very much the same views on the religious future of India as were expressed by His Lordship when he was about to depart from these shores. Though the ex-Viceroy graciously complimented the Brahmo Somaj, he did not seem to have a very close acquaintance with our principles, and evidently thought our chief usefulness lay in protesting against idolatry, believing in one God, and circulating Christian literature among our countrymen. The recognition, we say, is gracious, though it is not complete. We do much more; we try to indoctrinate our countrymen in the simplest truths of spiritual religion and pure morality, without those dogmas and controversial views which for 1800 years have exercised the heart and head of Christian Europe. These truths we try to communicate through the channels of national thought and sentiment which, being born Indians, is so natural to us. Lord Northbrook is of opinion that the Indian Church 'will not adopt the precise doctrines of any Church that now exists in Europe,' and he 'should not be surprised to see some very simple form of Christianity getting hold of the minds of the Hindus of India, and forming a Christian Church of great solidity and strength.' The simple form of Christianity of which His Lordship speaks is necessarily very vague just now, and we do not wonder he cannot define it, nor that Lord Northbrook being himself a Christian, and addressing a Christian society, should call the future religion of India by the name of *Christianity*. But call it Christianity, or do not, we have not the least doubt that the future religion of India though simple, unsectarian, and undogmatical, will do ample and adequate honour to the teachings, and to the still more glorious life and death of the founder of the Christian faith."

RINKING at Simla has set in with a *furore*. A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes, "At last the people of northern India have an opportunity of judging of the adaptability of roller-skating to the Indian climate, when it can be engaged in under favourable surrounding, *i. e.* with good skates upon a good surface. Some little time ago the Imperial Rink Company, Limited, was formed in Simla. The company hired a piece of ground at Benmore, and have built a substantial rink 90ft. by 40ft., having a teak floor, and corrugated iron roof, with an intend promenade across one end and along one side. Having sufficiently completed the rink and purchased a supply of Plympton's improved roller-skates, the directors invited their friends to come and enjoy themselves, upon which—although it was intended that the formal opening should take place on the 4th inst. immediately following the Monday Popular Concert—there were many, both ladies and gentlemen, who could not withstand the temptation to 'get easy upon the new skates' before the house was filled. As soon as the last note of one of Gung'l's waltzes was struck in the concert-room, a general rush was made for the rink, and among those familiar to Simla one could but notice that scarcely one of the *elite* was missing. Every one came, and all were delighted to know that at last there was a sport upon these hill sides where the residents could take pleasurable exercise day by day without fear of a sudden drenching. As many as fifty people ventured upon the skates, some of whom showed considerable skill in the art, and if the universal opinion can be relied upon, more than twice that number will ere long be among the frequenters of the Rink at Benmore."

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* calls attention to a certain class of scandals which are without a lady in the case. He says, "I am led to write of one particular scandal, of a kind which surely challenges the grave attention of those who rule us. And the moral of my scandal is much bigger than the moral of the Fuller case. Nothing, I take it, lies nearer the root of all things in our Indian Empire than the relations between native magnates and men in authority. A Lieutenant-Governor cannot bargain with a feudatory and get the better of him without deep injury to our prestige. Does any one for a moment suppose that the story of Sir Henry Davies' sale of his house at Murree to the Maharajah of Cashmere has not travelled to half the native courts in India? Of the late Lieutenant-Governor one can, alas, only say, as of many another without half his claims to public respect—*nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit*. But this reflection does not dispose of the matter. It is less to the point that the Maharajah was asked and gave what I am assured was an excessive price for the property, than that he gave any price at all. Did Cashmere want the house? No more, I imagine, than when he invested largely in other houses at a hill-station, on the invitation of an *ex* Punjab official who shall be nameless. Is there no order absolutely prohibiting such dealings between British officers and Native chiefs? Or does it bind a man whilst in the service and loose him when on the eve of leaving it? The house in question is the one house at Murree fitted for a Lieutenant-Governor's abode, so that the future ruler of the Punjab must, it seems, either become the tenant of Cashmere, at the impossible rental of seven or eight thousand rupees a season, or live under an obligation to the most powerful chief in relations with his Government, to whom to owe such a favour would be a disgrace. I have dwelt upon this matter, not because scandal of any sort is to my liking: nor because our feudatory of Cashmere has been bled freely by all sorts of people of late years: nor because, indeed, I have any great sympathy for the victim, who too often invites betrayal by distrust of those who would befriend him and confiding where confidence is misplaced: but because the moral of the occurrence, if happily rather in small matters than great, is capable of wider application than would be generally credited."

A DREADFUL tragedy has been enacted in the district of Haichung, about forty-five miles to the north-east of Newchwang. At Chung Ti Wo (boat dock), a small village inhabited by fishermen and small junk people, some conversions to the Roman Catholic faith took place a year ago, or rather an old man and his son, on their visit to Newchwang (thirty miles from the port of that name), were received as members of the religion they had adopted. The rest of the villagers held to the faith of theirfore fathers. One day the two converts fired off crackers in honour of a holy picture which had been presented to them by a French priest, and then having placed the picture over the *kang* (brick bed-place), they knelt down to adore the Saint represented before them. As they were kneeling one of their cousins or brothers (natives call such relationship by the latter title) rushed into the room with a hoe or some other instrument of husbandry, and nearly severed the head of the young man. The father ran off for assistance, and laid his complaint before the magistrate, but when he got back to his house he was told that his son had been dragged to the Joss-house, and then immolated. Not satisfied with one murder the villagers, led by two uncles or relatives, having demanded that the old man (over seventy years of age) should give up his new religion, on his refusal to do so, tied him to a donkey with a rope round his neck, and dragged him to the Joss-house, the poor fellow being strangled before he reached so far. The hearts of the two martyrs were searched for, as it was thought they had been stolen by the evil spirit, and finally a hole being made, the bodies were thrown in. Strange to say, the authorities have not done anything towards punishing the murderers, nor have the bodies been recovered, or any inquest been held.

THE *Straits Times* says that it has been shown as ingenious and perfect a specimen of a forged bank note as the skill of man could devise. It is one for $500 on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Singapore, and dated 1st January 1874. The signatures of Mr. R. I. Harper, the Manager, and of Mr. Thomas Neave, Acting Accountant, are marvellously like the originals, and indeed the whole execution of the forgery is wonderful. Not one in a hundred would detect it without some professional skill and experience in the handling of bank notes. It has three defects; the ink is of darker red than that of the real note; the paper has no water-mark and is rougher to the feel; and the name of Britho, Sprague and Co., London, the manufacturers of the Bank's note paper, which is printed on all real notes, is wanting on the forgery. The note was presented, with four other similar forged ones, over the Bank's counter in payment of a draft on Hongkong, and they were detected at once by the sharp eye and nice feel of the Bank's cashier. Inquiries were at once instituted, which resulted in the finding of another forged note for the same amount, making five notes for $500 each in all. They were all in the possession of a most respectable Chinese hong, which received them in the ordinary course of business, and active efforts are being made to trace their origin. A similar forgery on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was recently detected in Yokohama, and the forgers, Europeans, were arrested and punished.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES IN BOMBAY.

(Simla, 28th May, 1877.)

From the Hon. T. C. Hope, C. S. I., Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India, to the Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Public Works Dept.

FROM the various sources of information which are available, it would appear that the Native States which have been affected by famine, or the condition of which, in view of their probably becoming so, has been the subject of careful enquiry, comprise, roughly speaking, an area of 9,708 square miles, and a population of 2,073,066, and that the portion actually suffering from scarcity is at present estimated by the Bombay Government at 4,804 square miles, with a population of 847,848 persons. . . . .

The circumstance that Akalkote, Jath, Kolhapur with all its four feudatories, Miraj (senior), Sangli, Mudhol, and Sawant Wari, are all under British administration, in consequence of the minority of their chiefs, has tended materially to strengthen the hands of the Government in extending to the suffering people of the territories under their political jurisdiction the measures of relief applied to British subjects. The same fact has tended to render available ample funds for the purpose, the accumulated revenues of Kolhapur and its feudatories, for instance, aggregating twenty-seven and a half lakhs of rupees, and those of Miraj (senior) and Mudhol about fifteen lakhs more.

The organization of relief works has been found necessary in all the States excepting Jinjeera, though in some the works are only of a trifling nature. The necessity of every State providing for its own distressed population was brought prominently to the attention of the Bombay Government by the Government of India, and the principle was approved of by the Secretary of State in his despatch of the 28th February last. His Excellency the Governor General in Council fully concurs in the efforts in this direction which have been made by the Bombay Government, and has every confidence that at the present time, when the famine is pressing with daily increasing stringency, no means will be spared to ensure that the relief works in Native States, and the house to house visitation, shall be equal to the occasion.

With reference to the important question of the freedom of the grain trade, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has only to repeat the full concurrence, expressed in my letter of March 7th, in the efforts of the Government of Bombay to suppress the tendency to interference which has been somewhat marked in certain cases, especially in the recent one of Sawant Wari.

In conclusion, I am desired to express the sympathy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council with the Political Officers of Bombay in the arduous and delicate task which has fallen to them, and his appreciation of the measure of success which so far, under the guidance of the Local Government, appears to have attended their labours.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

CODIFICATION OF INDIAN LAW.

AFTER the speech of the Hon. W. Stokes, on this subject,

His Excellency the President said—The very able exposition of principles, and the lucid and interesting narrative of facts, which the Council has just had the advantage of hearing from the Hon'ble Member, who has asked leave to introduce this Bill, make it unnecessary for me to remind Hon'ble Members that the Bill is part of a great undertaking and that this undertaking, commenced by men of great eminence and ability, has been, for some time, suspended. But I believe I am in a position to inform the Council that the Government of India now resumes the task of codifying the substantive law of India, not only with the sanction, but I think I may say with the sympathy, of the present Secretary of State. This is an encouraging fact.

My hon'ble colleague has reminded us that codification has been regarded, not only with reluctance, but with some degree of mistrust, by a large and influential body of legal opinion, which has lent its authority to confirm the impression that codification is either not feasible, or, if it be feasible not beneficial. However, I noticed with considerable satisfaction some months ago that the Chief Justice of England—of whose genius and patriotism all England is justly proud—did not hesitate, in a public speech he then made, to declare that, in his opinion, the time had come for England herself to follow the example of other civilized States, and make haste to get rid of what a great English Poet has called:

> 'the lawless science of our law,
> That codeless myriad of precedent,
> That wilderness of single instances.'

Now it so happens that my own official life, although wholly unconnected with the legal profession, has led me, at various times, to reside in different continental countries, all of which already possess a completed Civil Code. For instance, I may mention France and Prussia, to which my hon'ble friend has referred; also Austria, Portugal, Italy and Denmark; which latter country was,—according to Bentham,—the first in Europe to codify its law. Perhaps, then, I may be allowed to record the fact that, in all these countries, codification has been found to be not only feasible but exceedingly beneficial to the whole community, and very conducive to the comfort of all classes. I am quite certain that, both in Prussia and France, the present Civil Code, as now revised and amended, is regarded by the whole population as one of the greatest blessings which Government could have given it. Therefore, I think I am entitled to congratulate my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stokes, upon having inaugurated his administration of the great Department of Government over which he now presides by the question which I have now to put to the Council.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Bayley said that he did not wish for a moment to dissent from the broad principles which his hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes had laid down, or in any degree to depreciate the very great and important task which he had taken upon himself; but at the same time there were passages in his speech, and details of his aspirations, with which he (Sir E. Bayley) felt he could not altogether concur: such, for example, as the hope expressed that by codification we should be able to deal eventually with the question of infant marriages. That question he personally believed, was not matter for legislative action at all. He was by no means prepared to concur in a measure of this kind, and, although in the main agreeing with his hon'ble friend, he wished to record his dissent from any such proposals.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes explained that he had mentioned infant marriages merely by way of illustration of his meaning. He had expressly stated that the Government of India had no intention of passing any law on the subject.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Bayley said he demurred even to the employment of such an illustration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 14th June.

BOMBAY.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Le Chevalier C. Grondona as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—There were eight cholera patients at the above hospital yesterday, four of whom were admissions on that day, and there were three deaths yesterday from cholera.

THE recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. F. Masotti as Acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Groux, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

THE telegraph line between Kurrachee and Bombay is interrupted somewhere near Dera Messages consequently, have to be sent via Agra, thus causing a detention of some hours. The interruption is not likely, we believe, to be of long duration.

IT is officially notified that "in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 7th June 1877."

ICE.—A correspondent writes, "It is believed that in consequence of some technicality in the wording of the lease of the ice house, that the committee cannot proceed against the lessees for failure in the supply so long as there is a single pound of ice in the ice house. Will the committee favour the public by publishing the agreement?"

SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—Yesterday, a Customs peon named Esau Fakeer was fined Rs. 60, or in default to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. W. Webb, for having in his possession ten plates valued at Rs. 12, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account for the same satisfactorily.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a shigram owner named Nusserwanjee Gustadjee and Jeewun Fakeer, the driver of the shigram, were both fined by Mr. Nana Morojee, the former Rs. 10 and the latter Rs. 2, prisoner No. 1 for causing an animal to be illtreated and prisoner No. 2 with cruelly ill-treating an animal.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE.—The enquiry into the accounts of the Official Assignee's office is still going on. The deficiency is said to amount to some Rs. 32,000. It has been the custom to obtain security from the holder of the office of Official Assignee to the extent of Rs. 20,000; and the late Mr. Gamble's securities for that amount are a local auctioneers' firm.

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY.—The many friends of Captain Lee, commanding s.s. Mira, will be glad to hear that he is to be rewarded with the order of the Medjidie by the Khedive, and the crew of the vessel will receive pecuniary reward, in recognition of the services rendered to the crew of the burning Egyptian man-of-war they stopped to assist in the Gulf of Suez on their last voyage out.

MR. JAMES READ, Senior Inspector of the Bombay Police Force, who had gone on three months leave to Australia, returned last Monday. We are sorry to hear that he is quite blind of both eyes and will in consequence have to retire on his pension. Mr. Read has been thirteen years in the Bombay Police, and was much liked by all in the force. The Commissioner of Police is, we hear, about to raise a subscription among the members of the Police Force for the benefit of Mr. Read.

THE S. S. TANJORE.—The P. and O. steamship Tanjore, Captain J. C. Almond, which arrived in this harbour on Monday last from Australia, encountered a severe thunderstorm on the morning of Monday last whilst off Rutnagherry, about 80 miles from Bombay. The darkness was so intense, that it was deemed prudent to ease the ship's engines during the time the storm lasted, which was from 2 to 4 o'clock on that morning. The storm was accompanied with vivid lightning and a deluge of rain. No damage was sustained by the vessel through the storm.

A RIOT AT SECUNDERABAD.—A disturbance took place lately at the village of Mulkajgherry in Secunderabad between a few soldiers of the 16th Regiment and the natives of that village. The Police interfered to quell the disturbance, but in doing so one of them was wounded. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry which assembled to investigate the circumstances connected with the affair have been forwarded to Army Head Quarters for the orders of the Command-in-Chief. It is probable that the soldiers will have to stand their trial at a General Court-Martial. These men, it appears, repaired to the village for a drink of toddy.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue on view of the body of a native woman. Deceased was about 50 years of age. She met with an accident on the evening previous at the Musjid Bunder Road by being knocked down and run over by a phaeton and horse that had bolted away without any driver; when deceased was picked up she was lying insensible, and expired before reaching the J. J. Hospital, several of her ribs having been fractured and also other injuries about her person. The following verdict was returned, "That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the ribs by her having been run over by a phaeton, but under what circumstances there is no evidence before the jury to show."

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest respecting the circumstances connected with the death of Kooma Mahadeo which took place at Parell by his having been buried in an excavation that was being made for a drain in that locality on the afternoon of the 8th inst. was resumed on Monday last when Mr. Robert McEwen, the Assistant Engineer of the Municipality, was examined. He was of opinion that the cutting that had given way was due to imperfect storing, that the timber used in the storing was too weak and not properly placed to give security. The following verdict was then returned by the jury, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been buried under some earth and stones in an excavation, one of the walls of which had accidentally given way."

HURRYWULLUBDASS CULLIANDASS *vs.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, in which the complainant charged the Municipal Commissioner with allowing a nuisance to exist in Punchayetwady Lane. Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner. The complainant Hurrywullubdass Culliandass is one of the owners of a house in Punchayetwady Lane, and the nuisance alleged to exist is in this lane, which is a private one, used only by the visitors and tenants of that wady. The evidence of Doctors Blane, Sydney Smith, and Mr. Ramdass Gungadass, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, was taken for the prosecution as to the present existing state of the lane which showed that it was detrimental to the health of the people residing in the locality, and the low type of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, &c., with which some of the inhabitants were afflicted, was the result of the bad sanitary condition of the lane. The complainant said the lane was resorted to by all sorts of people, who daily visit the temple of their Maharaj, and he estimated the number from 500 to 800 people who committed a nuisance there and the stench arising from it was unbearable by the people residing in the locality. The correspondence which had passed between the complainant and the Municipal Commissioner regarding this matter was also submitted to the Court. Mr. Crawford in defence held that the lane or gully was a private one, and that the Municipal Commissioner was not bound to look to its sanitation; however, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police, measures were adopted to abate the nuisance by stationing policemen to arrest offenders who committed the nuisance complained of; that the section of the Act under which the Municipal Commissioner prosecuted, was, he (Mr. Crawford) thought, a permissive one, and considering the wide discretion vested in the Magistrate in such matters, he ought to dismiss the charge. Mr. Craigie in reply said that the owners of the lane were willing to make it over to the Municipality if they would look to its sanitation, but under the provisions of the Act the Municipality was bound to remove all sorts of nuisances that proved prejudicial to the health of people residing in any locality. After some further discussion, the case was adjourned for His Worship's decision to Tuesday next, the 19th inst.

MURDER OF A MAHOMEDAN GIRL.

A Coroner's inquest was held at Mazagon on Tuesday, on view of the body of the girl Khutteej bi, who was murdered on Monday night, particulars of which we published yesterday. The following evidence was adduced:—

Tar Mahomed Oosman deposed—I am in the service of one Joosub Ismail, and live at the corner of old Memonwara. Deceased was my daughter. Her age was 7 years; she lived with me, I last saw her alive and well at 7 p. m. yesterday. On my return home from my work I and the deceased were about to sit down to our evening meal, when I desired her to go for some curds to a shop. She left my room; it was dark at the time I waited for about five minutes for the return of the deceased, and as she did not return I desired my mother to go downstairs in search of her. My mother returned in about ten minutes saying she could not find the deceased. I became alarmed and went in search of her, and failing to find her I gave information to the Police about 10 p. m. At 10 o'clock this morning a policeman came to my house and informed me that the dead body of a Mahomedan girl had been found at Mazagon, and he asked me to come and look at it; the policeman took me to the well just viewed by the jury and showed me the body where it is now lying, and I recognized it as the body of my daughter. It was dressed in a pair of trowsers and a handkerchief was tied round the head—these were the clothes on the body of the deceased when she left home yesterday. There were a pair of silver anklets of the value of about Rs. 40, also two silver bangles of the value of Rs. 4; there was also a pair of silver earrings in her ears of the value of Rs. 1½, and a pair of golden earrings of the value of Rs. 6. All these ornaments were on her body yesterday evening when she went to buy the curds I wanted. There are none on the body now. Deceased was not in the habit of straying away from home at night. I enquired of the curdsman, a Mooltanee, whether the deceased had come to his shop to buy some curds and he replied she had not. I made enquiry in my neighbourhood, but could not learn that anybody had seen the deceased come downstairs or that she had been seen in the street.

The evidence of a labourer in the employ of the Municipality was next taken. His evidence went to show that when he went on duty yesterday morning to turn the Persian wheel in Gunga Bowree at Mazagon, he saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the well, face downwards. He at once reported the circumstance to the Police, and assisted them in recovering the body of the deceased from the well. Life was extinct; there were no ornaments on the body. There is a high parapet wall around the well.

At the close of this evidence the inquest was adjourned to the 25th inst, to enable the Police to institute further enquiries into the matter.

NATIVE ARMY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Rangoon Times.

SIR,—Your issue of the 24th instant on the subject of the reorganization of the native army contains some very slighting and uncalled for remarks on the officers of the native army as it existed previous to the mutiny of the *Bengal Army*. The article I refer to says 'that the state of the Indian army disclosed a condition of affairs that was truly lamentable.' The condition of the Bengal army was, I admit, as regards the *sepoys* truly lamentable; but I deny that its European officers were in any way responsible for that result. The Government by its cheese-paring policy in stopping the batta of the troops serving in Sind and the Punjaub and other ill-advised measures were partly responsible for the mutiny. The Bengal army in consequence of its being composed mainly of high caste men, Rajpoots and Brahmins, was always of an insubordinate temper. Insubordinate outbursts and mutinies of portions of it were of frequent occurrence; and had the same facilities of communication existed in earlier days, as the post office and safe travelling from station to station by messengers, afforded in the half dozen or so years previous to the great mutiny, there is good reason for believing that a mutiny on a large scale would have broken out in the *Bengal Army* long before 1857. This feeling of the army was well known to the "authorities." The Bengal army of that time had moreover an inflated idea of its own importance. Mahomedan emissaries had spread abroad lies that the British had failed in the Crimea, that the French had done all the work, that the English troops had been beaten by the Russians wherever they had met, that the Russians were about to come to India. The paucity of the British troops and the Persian war seemed to offer great chances of successful mutiny; this and the inherent love of change, plunder, and fear in regard to loss of caste brought about the mutiny. In the present Russo-Turkish war this lesson ought not to be lost. England fought for the Turk and Islam in the Crimea and what did she get, verily her reward. To return, however, to our subject.

The late Sir C. Napier years before the mutiny most strongly represented to Government its dangerous condition, but he was snubbed, and nothing of any importance was done beyond introducing a certain number of Sikhs into each regiment, and making each recruit engage to proceed on foreign service. Both of these measures deserved the failure that attended them; the first irritated the naturally suspicious Rajpoot and Brahmin sepoy, tenacious at all times, in common with soldiery of whatever clime or country, of their privileges, while the latter provision against regiments refusing to proceed on foreign service, was simply absurd. What should have been done was to raise new regiments composed of entirely different castes. There are and always were lots of men of as good fighting qualities as the Rajpoot or Brahmin, and almost unfettered by caste, to be found all over India. These men well officered by Europeans would have proved more than a match for the mutinous Prætorians, who without European officers, as was proved in the mutiny, would quickly degenerate into an armed mob. Can the whole of the Indian army, Bengal, Madras or Bombay, show a finer body of real fighting soldiers, orderly and subordinate in quarters and field, than the Madras Sappers and Miners, and they are far from being composed of Rajpoots and Brahmins. Had, I say, regiments of other castes been raised, the recruiting of the regiments of the insubordinate Bengal army been stopped, and the number of its regiments been finally reduced when the proper moment came for doing so, the chance are that the mutiny would not have taken place. The excitement about the cartridge question, which really, let people say what they please, was the immediate cause of the high caste Hindoo sepoys revolting, would probably have subsided and things would have gone on in their old way.

If any fault lay on the European officers, it was the pride they took in their men. Their sepoys were high caste men, they were not like the Madras sepoys. These were their boasts, and bitterly they paid for their pride and confidence in their treacherous men. A Brahmin is proverbially false and treacherous, obsequious and oily to his superiors the moment arrives for throwing off the mask, and the Brahmin sepoys of the Bengal army were no exception to the general rule. A Brahmin inspires other natives with dread more on account of his cunning and duplicity, than for his, in their eyes, sacred caste.

You state *there were officers, but very few to each regiment, and few if any possessed the confidence of their men or were acquainted with the temper and state of those under their command*. Why the present organization, that of 1861, perpetuated one of those evils by reducing the number of officers of a regiment. If the efficiency of native regiment is to be gauged by its number of European officers, a native regiment as at present, officered is inefficient. I unhesitatingly assert that, opposed by a really well appointed army led by Europeans, it would quickly become disorganized. The native soldiers have always been led by European officers, and hence their superiority to the native armies they have been hitherto opposed to. The Sikh army as far as mere drill goes was as well drilled and led by better native officers than the regiments of the Indian army that beat it. At the battles of Maharajapoor and Punniar the mutineer soldiers of Gwalior Contingent were beaten by sepoys who had no advantage of discipline or arms over them; but (the (the mutineers) had the immense disadvantage of not being led by European officers. Their native officers were decidedly men of a better class than the native officers of the Company's Indian army. So much for the efficiency of a native regiment without European officers, or with only an insufficient number of them in the field.

With regard to the European officers of the Indian army not being as you state acquainted with the temper and state of their men, all I can say is that it is far from the fact. They knew very well that their men were insubordinate (I speak for the time preceding the mutiny when I use the word "insubordinate"), but what were they to do? Courts martial sat and coercion was tried, and every one knows with what result. Were the officers to desert their posts, and flee with their lives, and be branded as cowards? No; they stood their ground impelled to do so, first from the unbounded confidence they placed in their men, who to their eternal disgrace continued their protestations of fidelity, till the moment was ripe for murdering the brave men who placed their lives in their hands, relying on their honour. The officers when the regiments were on the eve of breaking into open mutiny at all times went among them, exhorting them to return to the path of duty, and in some instances slept in the men's lines. Did not their beloved sepoys when orderlies at their quarters caress their little ones? Did not the old Brahmin subadar swear that the men of his company were true. It is possible, thought the old Captain or Major, that sepoy Shaik Jumal or Naique Kissen Singh, whom they had known from boys, and with whom their own boys perhaps had played, could be traitors, and send a bullet through his head or impale on a bayonet one of his *baba logue*? Oh no! It was impossible, and so the officers stood and died like brave men and gentlemen as they were. Acquainted with the *murderous* temper of their men I own they were not, but it is not true to assert that they were not aware of the insubordinate spirit of the men.

The statement in your article that the native army was officered by men who as a rule were of *mediocre abilities and whose mental calibre was far from great*, is, to use mild language, the reverse of the truth. They were as well educated as the mass of the Queens' officers of the same period. Officers of the Indian army had at all times held important political and other appointments in India and had never been found wanting. They at all times could hold their own with the Queen's officers. You are forced to admit that some of them, as history testifies, *made splendid officers in the field*. There was nothing very exceptional in the character or training of those officers to distinguish them from the rest of their comrades. They merely had opportunities presented to them which did not fall to the lot of others. It is not given to every one to have an opportunity of inscribing his name on the scroll of fame.

The others who remained with the colours were of the same class as their more fortunate brethren; but they had not the same opportunities for distinguishing themselves. It was not an officer of the Indian army that caused the disaster at Dinapore in the mutiny, nor at Arrah, nor at Meerut, nor at Cabul. No; but Indian officers retrieved the last. Pollok and Nott were Indian officers. But why name them? History records their names and my puny pen is not needed to recal their deeds in the field and in council. The European troops of the Company's, or Indian army, were second to none in the field. I suppose it will be pretended that they were officered by a different class of men to the officers of the native army. Not a bit of it; they were of the same stamp as the officers of the native corps.

I have already I fear written more than you can conveniently find space for. If you "can bear with me" this time perhaps I may on another occasion furnish a few remarks on the "re-organization of the Indian army."

Rangoon, 25th May 1877. SENTINEL.

DEAN STANLEY ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

THE annual public meeting of the Sunday Society, the object of which is to obtain the opening of museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sunday, was held on May 13 in the large hall of the Freemason's Tavern. The chair was taken by the Dean of Westminster.

The Dean was heartily cheered on rising: he said there were two classes of thinkers for whom his remarks were not intended—first, those who thought the Sunday should be altogether abolished, and that all the days of the week for work and for play should be made exactly the same; and secondly, those who thought that the English mode of observing Sunday, and the condition of the population of England, were exactly what they ought to be, without any possibility of improvement. The first reformers, Luther, Knox Calvin, and Tyndall, never built their observance of the Christian Sunday at all on the Sabbath, nor was there anything in the constitution of the English Church which in the slightest degree bound any one to rest the Christian Sunday on such a ground. The first teachers and preachers who connected the two things were that excellent body of men to whom we owed so much, though not in this particular, the Puritans of the seventeenth century. The English Sunday differed both from the Continental and the Scotch Sunday. In France and Spain, especially in Spain, working men were employed, and buying and selling went on, throughout nearly the whole of Sunday; but the loss of that one day's rest, however much in the more easy life of southern nations it might be excused or justified, would in the constant pressure of life and business in England be absolutely intolerable. (Cheers.) In this respect the fundamental principle of the fourth commandment was even more applicable now to us than it was to the Eastern Jewish nation, because in our extreme pressure of work we needed the repose more. Another thing that distinguished the foreign from the English Sunday was that on the Continent on that day all kinds of amusement went on even more than on other days, and in this respect the Continental observance more nearly approached the ancient Jewish practice than ours did. He declined altogether to sit in judgment on the conciences of others, but he believed there were very few in this country who would not feel that it was an immense gain to the solidity, the seriousness, the elevation of the English character that on at least one day in the week there should be an interruption in the perpetual course of amusements and entertainments, which, however innocent, tended to dissipate and distract the mind, and from which it was a great advantage to every thinking man to be from time to time disengaged and delivered. (Cheers.) Coming to the question how Sunday could be made still better to minister to those high ends which it was originally designed to promote, all must feel that there were vast numbers of the humbler classes to whom Sunday furnished the only, or almost only, opportunity for those innocent and at the same time elevating recreations and studies which the higher classes enjoy, or might enjoy, every day in the week. (Cheers.) To breathe fresh air, to see the flowers in the fields, to gaze on noble works of art, to obtain an insight into God's works as revealed by science or nature, these were things which they desired to give to their humbler brethren without interfering with the solemn character of Sunday and without entrenching on the hours of repose; and they advocated this in the direct interest of religion and also in the interest of morality, which was, after all, only religion under another name. (Applause.) They urged it in the direct interest of religion, because it was most important that the greatest religious institution of the country should not suffer in the estimation of the young or the non-educated, or, he would add, in the estimation of the hostile or the indifferent, by being associated merely, the enforced gloom or listless idleness. It was well said by Richard Baxter, "The devil is a great undoer by overdoing." By overdoing details and restrictions of religious observances they ran great risk of undoing the vital and essential elements of religion itself. With regard to the interests of morality, was it possible not to wish that on Sunday there might be some places of ennobling and harmless character open as refuges, to take the very lowest ground, from the haunts of vice or perhaps from the home of filth. On the ground of temperance alone he would plead that no stone should be left unturned to give to the working classes such resorts. The limits within which they should act were practicable, and easily defined. They believed that the poorer classes of the great cities should have the power to enter on the Sunday places of natural, artistic, and scientific enjoyment, such as those which the Government of the country had already placed at their disposal—namely, the parks of London, the gardens at Kew, and the picture galleries at Hampton Court. (Cheers.) He did not believe that even the most rigid Sabbatarian in Scotland would now raise his voice against the enjoyment which the parks afforded, and as to the other places he had named, there was a general testimony to the social and moral advantages which the opening of those institutions had afforded. What they asked was that the same facilities should be given with respect to the other great institutions which were equally under the public control, such as the national museums and galleries in London. (Cheers.) If it were said that by opening these places they opened the door to all those entertainments, more or less frivolous, which distinguished the Continental from the English Sunday, his answer was threefold—first, that in point of fact no such extension had followed from the opening of the parks, Kew Gardens, and Hampton Court; secondly, that by no possibility could the other institutions to which he had referred be turned to any such purposes; and thirdly, that in all questions of this kind the policy which was at once the most honest and the most prudent was to go as far as they thought right, and not one step further. (Cheers.) For these reasons a broad distinction might fairly be drawn between the institutions he had named and all those others maintained by private companies, as to which there was no security that they might not be used for coarse or ludicrous performances, having a bad effect on the taste and manners of the people, and inconsistent with the English mode of observing Sunday. (Hear, hear.) The Very Reverend Dean, after recommending considerations for the public servants connected with the institutions in question, concluded by remarking that nothing was so likely to injure this cause as intemperate violence, and nothing was so likely to promote it as moderation, common senses, and mutual charity. (Cheers.)

RICHARD WAGNER.

(Vanity Fair.)

HE was born at Leipsic four and sixty years ago. At eight he was playing prettily on the pianoforte, before twenty he had passed through many nether regions of language, philosophy, theology, and politics, and fastening on the Drama, he conceived the notion that this vehicle for the expression of grand ideas was sadly out of repair, and that he would mend it. He first essayed himself in a tragedy wherein he killed all his characters in the first four acts, and carried it on in the fifth with their ghosts; he had heard Beethoven's music, he had seen pictures and actors, and he resolved to perfect them all and weld them all into one Wagnerian whole. With his Idea for his guide and Poverty for his only friend, he set to work, produced two operas which failed, married an actress, and at twenty-six, coming across Bulwer's "Rienzi," created it into a grand opera of his own type. The next year he essayed Paris, but nobody would listen to his music, and when he had written "The Flying Dutchman" he was forced to have it adapted by a hack-composer, and was only cheered in his disappointment and poverty by learning that "Rienzi" had been accepted at Dresden. He went thither, and his opera at once brought him popular and Court favour, fame, and the post of Kapellmeister. But "Tannhauser," his first new work of his own new kind, only roused all men and critics against him, his scores were returned, even "Rienzi" failed after having succeeded, and he threw himself into the completion of "Lohengrin" as into a haven of refuge from his troubles. In 1847 this, his most perfect work, was finished; but having entered upon a course of mob-oratory, he found himself, in 1855, conducting concerts in London, where he left behind him the reputation of a tremendous lunatic. In 1861 the Parisians hissed "Tannhauser" off the stage; but in 1864 the King of Bavaria, after hearing the "Flying Dutchman," invited him to Munich, made him his own particular friend, and furnished him with the means of erecting his own special theatre and training his own special actors at Bayreuth. Four years ago the wonderful performances there began; last year it was discovered that they had not paid their way; and thus it is that Wagner once more has come to England, and forfeited, in order to do so, all his own elementary axioms as to the necessary and indispensable union of music, scenery, and acting.

That Wagner is one of the greatest of living composers is sufficiently proved by the fact that his very name is a war-cry among all musical people. That he is original beyond the verge of eccentricity and grand beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals is also certain. The Music of the Future has the undeniable quality of certainly exciting enthusiasm either of delight or disgust. Which it best deserves the Future must decide. JEHU JUNIOR.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterdays Bombay Gazette.)

THE Hon. Mr. Rogers proposed that the second Bill on the Notice Paper, a Bill to amend Act 4 of 1868, should be withdrawn. He said the reason for bringing this Bill forward some time ago was that there was then no prospects of bringing forward and carrying to a conclusion a Land Revenue Code Bill. The latter had now so far progressed, however, that there would be no necessity for carrying through this small Act, the provisions of which would be included in the Revenue Code itself.

The Bill was accordingly withdrawn.

THE REVENUE CODE BILL.

In moving the second reading of the "Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue officers and Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay," the Hon. Mr. Rogers said—In your opening address, your Excellency has given a kind of history of this Bill, but I wish to say a few words more about it in order to show the Council and the public what has taken place. The Bill was first of all introduced by the Hon. Mr. Chapman on the 28th of January, 1875. Simultaneously with this,—or I am not sure that it may not have been before,—the Bill as it was then framed was circulated throughout the Presidency to all the Revenue and Judicial officers, and opinions were invited from them and others who were cognisant of the subjects that were included in the Bill. A vast quantity of opinions was collected; and these opinions have all been printed and have been placed before the Council in the interleaved copy of the Bill as it was first presented to the Council. When the Bill had been read a first time it was referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee, after various consultations and sittings, in the first instance published a report on the first five chapters of the Code. That report was published, I think in March 1876, together with the first five chapters to which it referred. Since then, the Select Committee have been employed revising the remainder of the Bill, and their final report upon the subject has now been laid before the Council, and read by the Secretary. His Excellency the President has expressed a hope that under all the circumstances of the case, the preliminary objection that might be raised to the second reading of the Bill at present, that it has not been translated, may be waived on the consideration that if the Council in full Committee go into it now in detail before the Bill is finally passed, the country and the members of Council shall have the fullest opportunity for considering its provisions. I will now proceed to give a kind of abstract of what is meant to be enacted in this Code. The regulations it is proposed to repeal will be found in one of the schedules at the end of the present published report. Some few alterations will have to be made in this, which I will take occasion to refer to when we go into the matter in detail. The Acts which will have to be repealed are the whole of those containing the law now relating to the Land Revenue in this Presidency. The Council are aware that the general system of Land Revenue administration in this Presidency is what is called the *Ryotwari*, that is to say, the Government deal with individual cultivators of the soil and let out their lands to them directly. That has been the custom for many years, but since the old regulations bearing on this subject were passed, especially regulation No. 17 of 1827, a great many changes have taken place by the introduction of the Revenue Survey, which was legalised by Act. I of 1865, the status of the ryot has been very considerably improved. Whereas formerly no ryot could say what his exact relation to the State was, Act I. of 1865 has conferred upon him what may be called a full proprietary title, that is to say, as long as he makes the required payment to the State, he may be considered the full proprietor of his land. He is able to mortgage or to sell it, and the benefits of any improvements that he makes in the land by means of his own capital and labour are fully secured to him. Government retain to themselves the right, at the end of certain guaranteed periods, to revise the rents that have been placed on the land; but they guarantee that at the end of the period any increased assessment that may be imposed shall be calculated, not on the value of improvements made by the capital of the tenants themselves, but on general consideration of improved communications, rise in the value of agricultural produce, and so on. When we have to deal with a vast mass of people all over the country, it may be readily understood that great details are necessary in the laws which regulate the management of the Land Revenue; and the Bill which is now before the Council is an attempt to codify the whole of the laws now existing and to bring them under one head. If the Council will refer to the Bill, they will see that it is arranged in the following manner. First of all, there is the preliminary chapter, which contains generally the definitions, and refers to Acts to be repealed and matters of that kind. The second chapter refers to the constitution, and powers of stipendiary Revenue Officers, by whom the detailed revenue management is carried out; and the third chapter refers to the hereditary officers. I may mention here that in some districts the revenue management is partly carried on by hereditary officers and partly by stipendiary. Throughout the Presidency, the management of the revenue generally is under the headman, or *patell*, of the village; that is to say, though he has nothing to do with the settlement of the revenue, he is supposed to be the herditary officer who assists the stipendiary officers in collecting the Government dues. Joined with him in some parts of the country, there are also hereditary village accountants, who, conjointly with the *patell*, collect the land revenues and make up the final account. In other parts of the country, this is managed by stipendiaries. The great distinction is that in the province of Guzerat the accountants are stipendiary, and in the Deccan and Khandeish they are hereditary. Some time ago, in 1874, this Council passed, after infinite trouble, a law to regulate the rights of service and succession of these hereditary officers. That Act has been embodied in the present Code almost word for word, and I presume that, with very slight exceptions, the Council will not be inclined to reopen anything that was done then. The next chapter of the Bill refers to the security to be furnished by Revenue Officers, and the liability of principal and surety. The next chapter refers to acts prohibited to Revenue Officers and their punishment. Then we come to one of the most important subjects in chapter 6, which relates to land and the liabilities of an estate and the holder in respect thereof. This has been subdivided in the new draft prepared by the Select Committee under three different heads, chapter 6 refers to Land, and Land Revenue; chapter 6a refers to the occupation of unalienated land and the rights of occupants; and chapter 6b refers to superior and inferior holders. All these will require very careful consideration on the part of the Council when we go into them section by section, and I need do no more at present than allude to them. Chapter 8 refers to Revenue Surveys for the assessment of land and the partition of estates. This chapter embodies all the provisions of the present Act, No. I. of 1865, under which the Revenue Survey settlements are administered. Very few alterations have been made and what has been done has been done with the full sanction and approval of Col. Anderson, than whom no better authority on the subject of survey settlements and their administration can be found in this Presidency. Chapter 9 is really almost a part of the same subject, referring to the settlement of boundaries and the construction and maintenance of boundary lines. Chapter 10 refers to the survey and assessment of lands within the sites of villages. This is the part of the Bill which has been substituted for the present Act IV. of 1868, which refers to the measurement of towns, what are called city surveys generally. I omitted to mention just now that since the Bill was first brought before the Council, chapter 7, which related to titles to exemption from the payment of land revenue, that is to say, alienated lands, has been omitted, the reason for this being that the summary settlement, as it is called, of alienated lands throughout the Presidency, which was carried out under Acts XI. of 1853, II. of 1863, and VII. of 1863, has been completed. There may be a few remaining cases scattered over different collectorates and in the Panch Mahals, but with these few exceptions the settlement has been completed, and the lands are held on a perfect—it cannot be called Parliamentary, but—Government title; title deeds have been issued to the holders, and therefore there is no occasion for further legislation on the subject, and on that account it was not considered necessary to reintroduce the whole of the provisions of these Acts into this Code, but merely to leave them standing as they are for the present, and when the necessity for them shall have passed away, which we hope will be in a very short time, an Act may be passed to repeal them altogether, as they will be no longer necessary to be retained on the Statute Book. The 11th chapter of the Bill referred to Local Funds. The Council are aware that what are called Local Funds consist of a certain percentage levied over and above the land revenues, one anna in the rupee being levied under an Act of the Local Government. The Select Committee considered that this had really nothing to do with the general revenue administration of the country; all the connection it has with it is simply that for every rupee of the land revenue one anna more is collected for the purposes of Local Funds and local expenditure. On this account, that chapter was omitted. Chapter 12 is a most important chapter. Owing to the lapse of time, a great many of the provisions of the old law under which the land revenue and other revenue payments were realised have become obselute, and not only this, but in consequence of the system adopted by Government to let the collection of land revenue fall as lightly as possible on the ryots, advantage has been taken of it in such a way as really to interfere with the realisation of the Government dues themselves. The Council are probably aware that in order to allow the ryots to have time to sell their agricultural produce in the open market and the opportunity to get the best prices they can for their produce, and then subsequently pay the Government dues, instalments are fixed according to which the revenues are to be paid. It has been decided in a suit brought, I think, in the court of Surat, that land revenue cannot be said to be due until the date of the first instalment fixed for payment, and the result has been in some cases most mischievous to the realization of Government dues. Before the date of the first instalment, creditors of the ryots have come down upon their crops and have carried the produce away, the result being that when Government came to collect their dues they have found nothing from which to collect them. That is one great point, with regard to which we have found it absolutely necessary for the protection of the Government revenue to amend matters by this Bill. There are other minor provisions which will be noticed in due course when the chapter is before the Council. The remaining three chapters do not require any detailed notice. They refer to the procedure of Revenue Officers, appeals and revision, and miscellaneous matters. When these chapters are before the Council in detail, it will be explained to them that cases that come before the Revenue Officers for decision have been divided into three different categories, in some of which the Revenue Officers will be required to make summary inquiries, while in others a more detailed form of inquiry will be necessary. Up to the present time, the method of appealing from one Revenue authority to another has not been settled. We propose in this Code to settle that also, so that everybody may know where and to whom he can carry an appeal. At this stage of the proceedings, I do not propose to make any further observations, and I will now conclude by moving the second reading of the Bill.

H. E. the President:—Will any hon. member address the Council?

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I wish to make a few remarks. First I desire to thank your Excellency for the observations you have addressed to me and to my hon. colleague, Mr. Rogay, and for the assurance that in the matter which is directly before the Council to-day our views will receive the very best consideration; but I think an explanation is due from me—I am speaking for myself—as to the reason why my minute or my adherence to the final report of the majority of the Select Committee as it is published does not appear with the report itself. This report was prepared and sent to me about the 25th or 26th of April, and the Court Session being about to be closed, and as I had charge of very heavy Government work as acting Government pleader at that time in addition to my other duties and professional calls, and being also in a very bad state of health, I wrote to the Under-Secretary to say that it would be desirable, the Bill having been before us for a very long time and having been changed many times during its progress through the Select Committee, that I should have the whole revised Bill before me to consider it and make up my mind either to agree to the Bill and the report of the Committee as a whole or to signify my dissent from those portions of the Bill with which I disagreed. The Court having closed, I left at once on sick leave for Mahableshwur, so that really and truly the only time I may say that the Bill has been before me, in its complete form and as finally re-arranged, is since my return to this place on the 4th of June. I may say for myself that although this Bill has been before us for the last two years, I have paid within that seemingly long time, as much close and undivided attention to this very important project of law as its merits demand, and, indeed, I can conceive no measure of greater importance than the codification of all the revenue laws of this Presidency that could come before us. But your Excellency will bear with me when I say that the very importance of this measure demands that before my decision could be laid before this Council or before the Select Commitee, and published according to the statement in the 80th paragraph of the report which was read by your Excellency, I should not only go over very carefully the Code as it now appears, but should compare it with the two different previous editions of it (for this is the third), and with the whole of the laws we are now trying to amend and codify. And I will here remind the members that when this Bill was first introduced an objection was raised, and at the conclusion of the first day's proceedings your Excellency's predecessor intimated to the Select Committee that it would be better to divide the Bill if it could possibly be divided, into two portions, as a portion of the Bill had, strictly speaking, nothing to do with the codification of the revenue laws, and as the newly introduced improvements were likely to cause some discussion, it would be well for the Committee to consider whether the Council ought not to make the measure strictly one of codification, leaving all foreign matter to be dealt with in a separate Bill. By way of illustration as to the new matters introduced, I will only mention one subject which was introduced into the Bill at the last but third meeting of the Select Committee, viz:—an importation, as I was told from the Land Revenue Code of British Burmah. That is as embodied in Section 126 *a*—"Every occupant's right is subject to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines and mineral products and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the occupant only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the Collector." That word "occupant" there is merely a technical expression, which since the Regulation XVII. of 1827 has been known simply to mean the person whose name authorisedly appears in the public papers as the man responsible for the payment of the revenues to Government. Having gone through, I cannot say two-thirds, but at least more than half of the Code as now drafted, I find that the idea which this single section alone conveys is one which will cut at the root of private property the land. This new law is a law which is to regulate, and which will regulate, the relations of the different classes of land holders and owners of lands in this Presidency, to the State. I think the idea that the above section and other sections like that naturally convey is that the landholders in this Presidency have no rights except what may be called that of being occupancy tenants, or mere occupants. Now, I beg leave to say that is a wrong notion.

H. E. the President —That has been explained by Mr. Rogers to-day to be a wrong notion.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I thank your Excellency for the remark. The idea which I have derived from the speech of the hon. member in charge of the Bill is this, that Government lets its lands in this Presidency, and has been letting them since 1827, under a certain system, and that this present Bill now settles the law by which the lands are to be let and by which the revenue is to be derived. I may be wrong, but that is my impression, and the impression is now made somewhat more strong from the manner in which the terms "occupant" and "alienable" and "non-alienable" have been settled almost at the last stage of the Select Committee's proceedings. It is on that ground, and after the most anxious consideration of the matter, that I am about to ask only for a little more time to put down my remarks in a succinct form. I have not the slightest wish to delay the proceedings more than may be absolutely necessary, but this much I must say, and I will allude to the new section which I have already referred to as an illustration. On going over the Burmah Land Revenue Bill of 1876, I find that the only rights which occupants or holders of land in Burmah can have are laid down in section 6, clauses to (d) which says:—

"No right of any description shall be deemed to have been or shall be acquired by any person over any land to which this part applies, except the following:—

(a) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(b) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871;

(c) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified;

(d) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (a), (b), and (c) of this section."

It will be seen at once, without going into the history of Burmah regulations for the possession and enjoyment of land, that a law derived from that Code, under which the holders have a limited description of rights, cannot be a law which should be introduced at once and made universally applicable to the Bombay Presidency. Here land has been declared repeatedly, and recently in the Canara Land case by the High Court and by their Lordships in the Privy Council, to be entirely private property under various denominations, and Regulations 17 of 1827 distinctly says that there are certain tenures under which if land has been held by a man for more than 60 years, Government have not even the right of levying a revenue on that land; so that whenever land in this Presidency is *Wattan*, or of *Mheras*, or *Muli* or *Suttee* or *Dhara* which are descriptions of *Mheras* or *Dhara*, it is as much private property as any property in any part of the world can be, and all that Government has to do is to regulate the assessment of that land, which is the duty of the Executive Government under Regulation 17, with which the Courts of law will not interfere. The Hon. Mr Rogers said that under Act I. of 1865 the people had obtained a very valuable species of property. That, I beg leave to say, is not a correct statement of the law. It is not correct, because numerous decisions have established what is well understood to be the common law of the country, that the ryot shall not be disturbed in the occupation of his hereditary holding, which comes to him by right of inheritance, so long as he pays the Government revenue. That may not be so in the case of waste lands, or lands of which Government may be the immediate proprietor, and which may be let by contract or any other arrangement they please, but in the case of a man's ancestral property, derived by inheritance, it is so.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Are you referring to alienated lands or to Government lands?

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik.—I am referring to all lands. And that word alienated reminds me of the great amount of confusion in these revenue matters. "Alienation" means ordinarily alienation of the public revenue; that is laid down by Elphinstone, and Chaplin, and all the authorities, and is acknowledged by the Courts. When any question of law has come up in reference to the Alienation Department, as it is called, it has been a question whether the revenue is aliened, and as in a celebrated Tanna case reported in Vol. VI. of the High Court Reports the Courts have decided that the alienation is merely an alienation of the Government revenue even if words like *kul bab kul kanun* are used, and it does not touch the soil. When alienations are spoken of, they are ordinarily simple alienations of the revenue, and the distinction between Government land and private land is a distinction well known even under the Bombay Survey Act of 1865; but this distinction is sought to be swept away, and there is no definition in the Bill of owner of land as distinguished from occupant of Government land, though there is a distinction clearly known up to the present time, and which ought to be preserved. There are other points of declaratory law—which are entirely new law—from which I and my friend Mr. Rogay have signified our dissent during the progress of the Bill. For example, there is one section which is particularly known as the tenant-right section, section 134, clause 2, which now, for the first time, changes the onus of proof in the case of disputes between landlords and tenants. The custom of the country has been declared to be the reverse of what is here laid down, by a series of decisions extending over the last 50 years. The burden now will be placed on the landlord to prove that his tenant is an annual tenant or that he has not a perpetual right of occupancy. That is one of the new sections, and there are several other sections to which I and my friend Mr. Rogay have the same objection in principle. As was noticed by your Excellency's predecessor, there is a certain amount of new law which it is sought to introduce into this Code, and as to that we differ in principle from the majority. These are a few of the points I wish to urge; the rest will have to be carefully drawn up. I trust I have only discharged my duty in drawing your Excellency's attention and the attention of the Council to the circumstance that we were not allowed sufficient time to note down our objections and have them published. The report contemplated that they should be published, and I must say I was surprised at its publication without the least notice.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay—While thanking your Excellency for calling upon me to offer my explanation in regard to the non-signing of the Select Committee's report by me, I beg to offer a few observations, and trust they may meet with approval. The Bill, as has been noticed

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by your Excellency, by the Hon. Mover, and by my friend the Rao Saheb, is of a most voluminous, a most important, and a most complicated, description. It not only involves the broad principle generally advocated now a days of codification, but also new law, as has been so forcibly pointed out to your Excellency by my hon. friend the Rao Saheb, whose peculiar knowledge of the Indian laws and whose great interest in this question qualify him to offer an opinion. I, in common with my brother members of the Select Committee, made it a point always to attend the numerous meetings of the Select Committee, and as a layman having a limited knowledge of the law and of the changes which nowadays the Legislative machine in India is constantly making, I tried my best to follow the proceedings of the Committee. I was mostly assisted by my friend the Hon. Rao Saheb, for whose opinion I have the highest respect, and who has valuable knowledge of revenue matters especially, being a self-made man, and having passed most part of his life in the revenue and other legal work. The first report of the Committee was made in the month of March, unanimously but the second report was signed by the majority of the Select Committee, and published, without giving us time to signify our dissent, or to go carefully over the Code. The late Under-Secretary, Mr. Whitworth—I may be permitted to bring this fact to the notice of your Excellency—wrote to me a letter about the middle of April, asking me to sign a certain report which he enclosed, and which was the report that has been published and circulated and is now before the Council. Such a voluminous and important matter as the Revenue Code I thought required most careful consideration, and I am under the impression that at the last meeting of the Select Committee, it was understood that the report would be again discussed by them before it was published; but instead of that, it was circulated and only the simple question was asked by the Secretary whether the members would signify "aye" or "nay," or say whether they agreed or dissented. I wrote in reply that it was simply impossible for a man like me to contain in my head all that was in the Revenue Code, and I said that unless the whole Code was before me, with the old laws, and the new laws such as the Burmah law which the Rao Saheb referred to, I could not say with conscientiousness whether I assented to the Bill as a whole or differed from it. To my great surprise, I found a few days afterwards that the report was issued, signed by a majority of the members of the Select Committee, who seem to have thought that "Her Majesty's opposition," as we are termed, wanted to throw a needless obstacle in the way of the progress of the Bill. I must say that such is not the case. We had, as far as laid in our power, assisted our hon. colleagues to expedite the progress of the Bill. After the hot weather set in, I had to go to Matheran as everybody else does except those who cannot well go and the few who choose to remain in Bombay during this trying weather, and I had no time to go through the Bill.

H. E. the President suggested that the hon. member might have looked through the Bill while staying at Matheran.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay—I will just explain to you. I should have been most glad to do so, but my friend the Rao Saheb, with whom, jointly, I had worked, was absent at Mahableshwur, and I wished to consult him on several subjects. I never dreamed that the Council would be so soon called, because generally the first meeting in the Poona season is called in the month of July and I was called to meet this Council without being allowed to go over the Bill, or to write my dissent. I must say in a matter of importance like this sufficient time should be given both to the members of the Council and the public at large. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating that before the first reading of the Bill was passed, a pledge was that previous to the second reading being brought forward, the Bill and the report of the Select Committee should be translated and published and time allowed for any objections that might present themselves to be brought forward. This had not been done, and he did not see how the Bill could be proceeded with.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said that about the middle of April last, the Secretary, Mr. Whitworth, showed him the correspondence with Mr. Rogay and Mr. Mandlik and elicited his opinion as to the best course to adopt. In common with everyone else who had regretted the slow progress of this Bill, he (Mr. Ravenscroft) was anxious that no futher delay should occur in bringing it forward; and before the excessive information which Mr. Rogay required could be obtained, it seemed to him that weeks or even months must elapse. This being the case, and knowing that His Excellency would wish to have the Bill brought forward at an early date, he thought, and Mr. Rogers also thought, it would be best to submit the report to the public, and leave the Rao Saheb and Mr. Rogay to prepare and state their views at the date most convenient to themselves. There was no desire at all to unduly press them or to prevent the public deriving the benefit of their views, but at the same time, considering that this Bill has been before the Council and the Select Committee for two years, and considering the very numerous discussions and the explanations that were offered on every occasion when they were demanded, he did think, that during the vacation at Matheran or Mahableshwar such minutes might have been drawn up by his hon. colleagues as would have enabled the Council now to go on with the Bill. Perhaps if Mr. Mandlik and Mr. Rogay would be ready in a fixed time with their views, the Council might adjourn for a few days to give them opportunity.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I would beg to say a few words. Of course there is, strictly speaking, a little difficulty in the matteer on account of the circumstances which the Hon. Mr. Rogay has alluded to, and which took place, I think, on the motion being made for the first reading of the Bill. Undoubtedly, it was an understood thing that the various reports of the Select Committee, with such portions of the Bill as they might refer to, should be translated and published for the benefit of the public; and the first report of the Select Committee, which dealt with the first five chapters of the Code, and such portions of the definitions as applied to them, was, I believe, translated into the various languages of the Presidency, together with the five chapters so revised by the Select Committee, and published for general information. There are peculiar circumstances regarding this Code which I think perhaps my hon. native colleagues will take into consideration. This matter has been going on for a very long period, and we are about to lose the services of my hon. colleague, who has had charge of the Bill for two years; and it would be really a very great drawback if we had not his services in seeing it through the Council if possible. The technical point is that the second report of the Select Committee and that portion of the Bill to which it is attached ought to have been translated and published before we took it up; but I would ask the Council to consider whether, taking into account the great benefit which will accrue to the Council and the comparative ease with which the Bill will be passed through if it is conducted by the gentleman who has had charge of it now for 2½ years,—whether it would not be better to set aside this, which may be called a purely technical objection. I think a means may be found by which the Code can be fully published to the people of the Presidency previous to its becoming law, and perhaps it may be so done, in such a manner that the public will be better off than they will be if merely the Bill as it is now amended by the Select Committee were published for general information. I can say myself from experience that it is particularly difficult to trace anything through the Code. There are at present sections 134*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and 118*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and chapters 6 *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*; and it would be very much better if all the sections and chapters followed in proper order, which will be the case after the Bill had been considered in detail by a Committee of the whole Council. What I would suggest, if the hon. members will agree, is that we take the Bill as read a second time *pro forma* to-day and proceed with the consideration in detail. It is not likely to be got over very soon, and I believe I am right in saying that up to the end of chapter 5, which contains 105 sections, or more, (for they are not regularly numbered) there is really no argument on any section: and while the Committee of the Council is going through this portion, I think our hon. colleagues who have to put their dissent in writing will have time to do so and be prepared by the time we get to the disputed sections. I think section 106 is about the first one which the Hon. Rao Saheb has any particular objection. I would therefore suggest that considering the benefit that will accrue to the Council by having the Hon. Mr. Rogers to conduct the Bill, that will be the best course for the Council and eventually for the public, because when the Bill is translated and laid before the public they will have the Bill as carefully revised, and as it can be best put before them. There is a custom in this Council, which I believe was introduced by the late Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, that when a committee of the whole Council have come to the end of their work of considering a Bill in detail, instead of considering the Bill finally passed, and standing over for the third reading, it is again brought up at the next meeting, for further consideration in detail. The consequence is that if, in the meantime, after the Bill has been published, any objection suggest themselves, they can come before the Committee of the Council and be considered. His Excellency has told us that there is a similar plan in existence on the Bengal side, where they provisionally, as it were, pass Bills subject to any objections that may be brought up afterwards. The practice there and here appears to be very similar, and I would suggest that it would now be well to read the Bill a second time *pro forma* and proceed to consider it in detail, on the clear understanding that when the committee of the whole Council have gone through the Bill it shall be translated and published as amended, and that members of Council and the public at large should have sufficient time to consider the Bill and make their objections to it previous to its coming again before the Council to be made law.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay asked permission to reply to Mr. Ravenscroft on the point of his correspondence with Mr. Whitworth.

H. E. the President said he was not quite sure that it would be in order.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I think personal explanations have always been accepted. I may be wrong.

The Hon. Ali Rogay—I offer it as a personal explanation.

H. E. the President said he would rather deprecate this sort of question being raised because it did not further the discussion.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay said he had not asked the Secretary for any more information than was before the Council, viz:—the complete Code properly arranged as finally decided by the Select Committee. He had not that information, and hence the delay and the absence of his signature from the report.

The Hon. Advocate General thought the difficulty of the non-translation might be avoided by reading the Bill *pro forma* a second time and proceeding to consider it in detail. The mode of procedure would be imperfect, but that could be easily remedied, and any subsequent objections or alterations that were suggested could be attended to. The Council would thus have the advantage of the Hon. Mr. Rogers' aid in the discussion of the Bill.

H. E. the President—What does the Hon. Mover say?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—That is the course I would recommend, that we should now proceed with the second reading *pro forma*, and that the whole Council in Committee should go through the Bill, but that nothing we may now decide shall be considered final. Subsequently the whole can be translated and published, and the opinions of the public invited, and an opportunity would of course be given to members of Council and the public to make any objections that might present themselves. Then, when every one is satisfied, the Bill can go forward in the ordinary course.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay was of opinion that this course would occasion too much trouble to the Council. They would have to go through the Bill more than once. He did not think the Bill could be passed through the Council while the Hon. Mover was still here, because the hon. member would leave India in a few weeks.

H. E. the President considered that in the case of a measure of importance there could be no harm in going over the Bill twice. The Bill would probably be more satisfactorily laid before the native public after it had been discussed section by section in a Committee of the whole Council. The hon. members who objected to it could state their objections to the Council explicitly, and the discussions would be published. There was probably no better way of securing general attention to a statement than by making it orally to the Council when it would be reported in the *Government Gazette* and probably published in the newspapers, European or native. He would suggest that a speech made to the Council would perhaps be more likely to attract public attention than a minute.

After some further conversation, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik said he did not object to the course proposed, if the action was not held to be final, but if the Council were asked to pass the whole Code in principle, and afterwards be bound by the proceeding, he objected.

H. E. the President said by all means the hon. member might make any subsequent objections he pleased, and the Council would consider them. There was nothing particular in the second reading.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It is considered that the principle of the Bill is confirmed on the second reading being passed. If Rule 26 were suspended, under Rule 42, the Council in Committee could consider the Bill in detail without proceeding to the second reading, and he moved that that course be followed.

The Hon. Ali Rogay—Then how will the Council get over the pledge of January 1875?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs explained, that the Bill would be translated and published before the second reading.

The Hon. Ali Rogay—Well, if the Council do not object to go through the Bill twice, I have no objection.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said he believed the Council in Committee went three times through the Wattandars' Bill.

The course proposed by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs was agreed to, and the Council proceeded to consider the Bill in detail.

H. E. the President suggested that the Council should commence with chapter II, and exclude chapter I. containing the definitions, and the latter portion of the Bill (after, chapter VI.) referred to in the Select Committee's final report, until afterwards so as to give the Hons. V. N. Mandlik and Ali Rogay further opportunity to consider them.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said he wished to say a few words regarding the first section of chapter I. As the section stood the operation of the Bill would be excluded from Sind and the Panch Mahals.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that point had perhaps better be left over. The question of the Scheduled Districts was difficult to deal with.

The point was accordingly reserved for future discussion.

The Council then proceeded to consider chapter II in detail.

With regard to Section XV., the Hon. V. N. Mandlik said he had an amendment to propose to the proviso attached to it. He objected to the term "alienated villages" as it stood. There were certain classes of landowners who had special proprietary rights, and those rights were not observed by this section. He would propose that the term to be used should be "alienated or proprietary villages."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Do you mean by that to bring in the khotes?

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I propose to bring in anyone who can prove his right to the holding of a village. When we come to the Khote Act, it will be time enough for me to explain a number of misapprehensions that exist on that subject.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said there were villages that were neither alienated nor proprietary, but were merely leasehold.

At the suggestion of H. E. the President, the decision of the point was reserved.

With regard to section 29, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik said difficulty was experienced in the practical working of this section in the existing act. There were several cases now pending, especially from the Poona Collectorate, in which old attachments of *watans* were being contested by the Revenue Department, and it was not clear how this section applied. He had been about to make a reference as Government Pleader before he gave over charge. It would be useful to inquire how far the section was intended to affect *watans* which had been attached on old decrees, and where there was a sort of perpetual running attachment.

The Hon. Advocate General said that assuming the creditor to have attached a *watan* years ago, there were of course existing rights in the creditor's hands, and the question was whether the Council would think it right and proper that such existing rights should be interfered with,—whether words should be introduced making the section retrospective, or whether it would be desirable to provide that it should not interfere with existing rights. The Council might add "provided nothing in this section shall interfere with any attachment existing."

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I think it is better that that should be done. I know considerable difficulty has arisen.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—I do not think any addition is necessary. The High Courts have had cases before them and have distinctly laid down that a law of this kind has no retrospective quality.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs thought it was clear that the section referred to attachments after the passing of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—They (attachments) require to be renewed every year, do they not?

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—No; they do not require renewal every year.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The ordinary course in the mofussil is to attach a *watan* and to apply for the proceeds every year.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the words of the section were "after the date of this Act coming into force." It should be after the date of Act III. of 1874 coming into force, which was the 5th February 1875.

"After the 5th February 1875" was substituted for "after the date of this Act coming into force."

H. E. the President said the section was clearly not retrospective.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—But that has been contended.

H. E. the President said if persons lent money on the security of the attachment of *watans* after this section had become law it was clearly at their own risk, but it would really be very hard upon creditors who had lent money formerly on such security, at the time when it was allowed by the Courts, if they were deprived of the attachments by the present law.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs thought it might fairly be left to the High Court. The matter was well argued out when the Watandars' Act was passed.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik said he had brought the difficulty to the notice of the Council because he had met with it in the course of his duties as acting Government Pleader.

H. E. the President thought the section might be allowed to stand as framed, because there was not the shadow of a reason for saying it was retrospective.

The Hon. Advocate General said his idea was that if the question was taken before the High Court, previously existing attachments would be removed.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the High Court had ruled that no property was attachable until the money was due.

The question was then allowed to drop.

In regard to the 43rd Section, the Hon. Mr. Rogers said he had an amendment to propose. In the province of Guzerat, there were certain individuals called *martadars* people who by ancient custom had the right of signing the village records and who were responsible for the accuracy of entries in the land registers. According to the terms of the existing law, there was some difficulty in recognising these men as representative watandars, and it was very necessary that they should be so recognised. He proposed to insert between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of this section, the following proviso—"Provided that the duties, if any, hitherto performed by members of *martadar watans*, other than the actual officiators for the time being, shall continue to be performed by them, subject, so far as may be, to the same responsibilities and penalties as attach under this Act, or any other law for the time being in force, to such officiators." The distinction between the *martadars* and the heads of families would be that the *martadars* would be obliged to sign, and the heads of families would have the privilege; in one case it would be obligatory, and in the other permissive.

The Hon. Becherdass Ambaidass said the *martadars* were responsible persons in villages in Guzerat, and he was in favour of the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik said there was a difficulty in regard to section 48. The High Court had determined that there were nine share holders in a certain *watan* in the Poona district, leaving to the shareholders the right to select one of their number in rotation. The Collector of the district refused to recognise one of the nine branches and said the High Court must define exactly the period to be served by each sharer.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the section did not seem to require any alteration. According to it the onus of arranging the order of rotation was clearly placed on the Collector.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said there had been some difficulty experienced in the working of section 66 under the old Act, in regard to the appointment of deputies by Native Chiefs who were partners in a *watan*.

It was agreed that the Hon. Mover should draft an amendment and submit it to the Council at a future meeting.

In regard to section 103, the Hon. Ali Rogay said it seemed very hard that a man should lose his *watan* in consequence of the misconduct of his substitute. He proposed to draft an amendment to be submitted at a future meeting.

When Chapter VI. was reached, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik said he wished to minute on the whole of it, and should wish to be allowed a day or two to look through it.

It was agreed that the 6th and 8th Chapters should be reserved, and that Chapter IX. to Chapter XIII. (the concluding one) should be next considered; and it being after five o'clock, the Council adjourned to the following day, Tuesday, at noon.

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	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

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This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

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A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM ,, S. M. gilt frames.
,, ,, marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRAS

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.
(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

"Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

	NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..........per doz.	5 8	5 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts ....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.......... per doz.	5 12	6 0	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts ....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs. A.
24 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25 0
25 4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles..........	26 0
27 2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28 0
31 12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete..........	33 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens..........	26 8
27 8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens..........	28 8
	Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3 0
	Do. do. for ½ flask..........	2 0
27 8	** TWO STARS	28 8
30 8	*** THREE STARS, superior..........	31 8
40 12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended..........	42 8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WATCHER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & CIE.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	CASH. Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House..........	50 0	53 0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

LOCAL AGENTS.
MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
Bombay, May 1877.

NOTICES.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 1¼ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,

Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges. 4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,

For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

The most astounding Cures are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Langour, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c. &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only medicine which is always to be relied on in such cases. It is extremely pleasant to take, and no one need suffer while such a miraculous madicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated Females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this Life-reviving Tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at it results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result are earnestly recommended to make for trial of this medicine, which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably succeeds. The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL CASSELS & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pire Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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